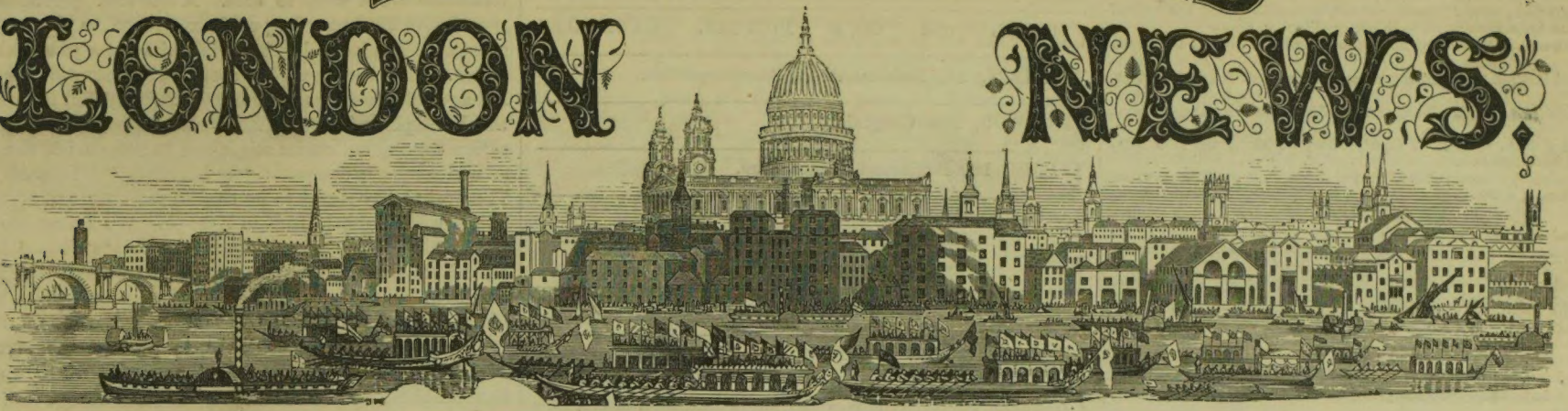


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1985.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AND OUR ARTIST AT RUSTCHUK.



## BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 15, The Green, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Robert Suckling Cheesman, of Saint Vincent, West Indies, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 16, Gloucester-street, Warwick-square, the wife of Ralph William Elliot Forster, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Mahelony, Mauritius, the wife of Owen L. O'Conner, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at 17A, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Lord Monteagle, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at 36, Ennismore-gardens, Countess Deym, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, the Hon. Mrs. Goleridge, of a son and heir.

On the 22nd inst., the wife of Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the British Consulate, Funchal, Mr. Henry J. C. Jones, manager of Miles' Carme Hotel, Madeira, to Miss Mary McDermott, of Kilkenny.

On the 28th ult., at Trinity Church, Sing-Sing, by the Rev. G. Ferguson, assisted by Dr. I. B. Gibson, Lieutenant H. D. Borup, U.S.A., to Mary Watson, eldest daughter of the Hon. George A. Brandreth, and granddaughter of the late General Aaron Ward.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Hillesley House, the Dowager Countess Howe.

On the 20th inst., at 6, Grosvenor-place, Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., in his 67th year.

On April 11, while on the voyage to Australia, William Charles Loraine, Esq., second son of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, Bart.

\*. The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4.

## SUNDAY, JULY 29.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Dances; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Bishop Steere, of Central Africa.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

## MONDAY, JULY 30.

London International College, annual speech-day, 3 p.m.  
Regattas: Royal Southern Yacht Club, Southampton; Beaumaris; Yare Sailing Club (Postwick); Torbay (three days).

## TUESDAY, JULY 31.

Omskirk and St. Helen's Agricultural Society Show, Wigan.  
Gloucestershire Agricultural Society Show, Dursley.  
Leicestershire Horticultural, Poultry, and Dog Show, Shepperton.

## WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

Lammas Day.  
Accession of George I., first Sovereign of the House of Hanover, 1714.  
Doggett's Rowing-Match on the Thames.  
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

Moon's last quarter, 10.21 a.m.  
Royal Topham Society: fourth target, &c.  
Constipation Hospital, Brompton, quarterly court, 4.45 p.m.

## FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

Erith Yacht Club: Handicap Match. Goodwood Races: Chesterfield Cup.

## SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

International and Polo Club: beginning of Tournament at Brighton.  
Regattas: Agecroft, Manchester; Malahide; Isle of Purbeck; Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Irish Model Yacht Club.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

## KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General	Direction.			
July 18	29.853	58.9	45.1	63	8	64.2	52.8	WSW. W.	233	0.000		
19	29.799	61.9	57.0	85	10	69.6	56.0	WSW. SW.	183	.010		
20	29.949	58.4	42.2	57	6	65.8	54.8	WNW. W.	242	.000		
21	29.961	58.3	49.1	73	6	68.8	48.0	WSW. SW.	245	.000		
22	29.750	60.2	55.0	84	6	66.8	53.2	SW. SW.	237	.000		
23	29.568	62.2	60.4	94	7	68.8	59.7	S.	391	.540		
24	29.646	60.6	51.7	74	10	68.8	55.2	S. SW.	271	.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.847	29.828	29.914	29.996	29.785	29.625	29.574
Temperature of Air	60.6°	64.1°	69.4°	61.5°	63.2°	65.6°	62.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	59.4°	59.6°	61.5°	54.7°	58.2°	61.4°	56.3°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	W.	SW.	SSW.	S.	WSW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

## FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
4	17	4	34	4	48	5	3	5	10	5	34	5	50
5	30	5	17	5	31	6	5	6	18	6	48	7	10
6	43	6	31	6	45	7	18	7	31	7	45	8	18
7	56	7	44	7	58	8	31	8	44	8	58	9	31
8	9	8	1	8	1	9	4	9	1	9	1	10	4

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION

WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY, AUG. 6 (Bank Holiday). Admission (from Eight till 6.30), 1s. Catalogue, 1s.; or, bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.  
The Evening Exhibition will commence on Monday, July 30. Admission (from Eight till Eleven), Sixpence. Catalogue, 6d. On Bank Holiday the admission, Day and Evening, will be Sixpence.  
FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

## WALKER ART-GALLERY.—LIVERPOOL

CORPORATION ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.—Arrangements are now in progress for opening this magnificent Gallery on SEPT. 6, on which occasion the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby will inaugurate the building simultaneously with the Annual Corporation Exhibition of Pictures. Intending contributors are therefore requested to take notice that the days appointed for the reception of pictures are limited from Wednesday, Aug. 8, to Saturday, Aug. 18, inclusive, and that artists who have not been especially invited to contribute must address their works, carriage prepaid, to the Curator of the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool.  
Mr. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, acting as Agent in London.  
JOSEPH HAYDON, Town Clerk.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY. SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will probably afterwards repeat the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy given during last Christmas holidays, and those in Geology given at Easter.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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VOL. LXX. (JAN. 6 TO JUNE 30, 1877)

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,

198, Strand, W.C., London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

Proverbial philosophy teaches that "misfortunes never come singly." The life of the world is analogous in this respect to the life of an individual. The history of humanity shows its clusters of evils which group themselves without any necessary association one with another but that of contemporaneous action. At any rate, such seems to be very much the case at the present time. A summary glance of what is happening East and West, North and South, takes in an unusual number of dark spots, terrible in their magnitude, which, like those which occasionally present themselves upon the sun's disc, forebode impending disturbance. Optimism, it is true, is a comforting creed, but it does not invariably produce corresponding fruit. Hope, based upon the laws of nature and of Providence, seldom fails altogether; but there are occasional seasons when it is hard pushed to obtain the ascendancy; and just now it must be confessed that the ills of life, looked at on a large scale, seem to preponderate over the good.

The calamities which arrest attention in glancing over the condition of men at the present time may be divided into two classes, those which are still, for the most part, in the germs and casting ruinous shade over the proximate future, and those which are immediately operative and which have already left their mark of suffering and death upon the parts of the world which they affect. To begin with that which least excites the imagination—there is the Colorado Beetle. It is as though one of the plagues of Egypt were making a slow, an almost visible, but an irresistible approach to our shores. Its origin appears to be wrapt in mystery. The phenomenon in all its appalling power is a secret seemingly impenetrable to modern science. To what cause is it due that the incalculably rapid growth of this insect tribe has only

lately developed itself? Why has it started from its original breeding-ground and multiplied so enormously in transition from west to east. A hundred questions of a speculative kind may be put in reference to this modern invasion. The issue, however, is mainly of a practical character. That the insect has crossed the Atlantic is certain. It has made its appearance in Germany. Will it thrive in this hemisphere? or will its nature undergo such modification consequent on its migration to this part of the globe as will render it comparatively harmless? Who shall say? The probability seems to be that in the course of a year or two it will establish itself in Europe. We know too well what followed the prevalence of the potato disease in the British Isles some years ago. But the evil which now threatens us, not as possible only, but as probable, seems likely enough to transcend that in magnitude. Every attempt will be made, no doubt, to prevent the invasion. We can only fervently pray that a success which appears most unlikely may nevertheless be achieved.

Before turning from the West to the East our attention is arrested by the railway strikes in the United States. They also astonish one by the rapidity of their development and by the extent of the social mischief they are inflicting upon American interests. Already they have assumed, though upon a minor scale, some of the characteristics of civil war. They have injured, we might almost say severed, some of the main tendons which knit together the frame of social unity in the West. They indicate, perhaps, a more deeply-seated disease than that which shows itself upon the surface. They compel one to look forward to a struggle in future even more severe than that which is now taking place. The spirit which is ablaze in the United States may easily communicate itself to the still more inflammable materials which abound in Europe. For the present, however, there can be little misgiving as to the issue of the conflict. Authority will maintain its supremacy over lawlessness. Our cousins in America are too sober and law-abiding a people to give anything like free scope to the Dictatorate of a class. The fire which seems to have spread with unexampled rapidity over nearly the whole surface of the country will probably as speedily burn itself out. But doubtless it is a great calamity—a calamity not for the United States only, but for the world. What good may hereafter come of it we will not venture to predict. Just now, and looking at it as it stands, we must set it down in the category of unmitigated misfortunes.

Then there is the anticipated Famine in Southern India, the extent of which can hardly be foreseen. We have had some experience now of this order of afflictions. We know to what a loss of life they will run if left uncontrolled by the Government of the country, and we know also how far they may be averted by prompt, prudent, and energetic administration. But it does not necessarily follow that what has been done with success in Bengal and Berar will be equally efficacious in the Presidency of Madras. The impending calamity threatens to be of greater duration, and even to involve a greater number of sufferers. Under any circumstances, the crisis must needs prove a fearfully calamitous one; and, even if should not be attended by a greater loss of life than that of Bengal, it cannot fail to overshadow with melancholy and even despondency no small portion of the teeming population of South India.

We need hardly point to the Russo-Turkish War. This is naturally the focus of European attention. How it may end it is not for us to prophesy, though there are reasonable bases upon which to found conjecture. Our hope is that it will end soon. The waste of human life (to say nothing of property) which it involves is such as cannot be contemplated without shuddering awe. There is little consolation to be gathered out of the chaos of mutual destruction which now characterises it. It will probably take its place in the annals of the human race as one of the most sanguinary of modern conflicts.

Such are the gloomy scenes which simultaneously force themselves upon public notice in taking the most superficial and cursory glance at passing events. We do not say, we do not wish to imply, that the picture has not another and a brighter side to it. The sunshine of history is never very obtrusive, and even a grey sky is less noticed, though it may continue unchanged for a considerable length of time, than one covered with stormy clouds. The prospect before us, if it do not extinguish hope, assuredly does not inspire joy. But we may continue to exercise unfaltering trust in the principles upon which the moral government of the world proceeds, and we may be sure that out of evil, however dark it may be, the Ruler of the Universe will eventually educe good.

Russia has sent a special Envoy to Kashgar to congratulate the new Emir on his accession.

Monsignor M'Cabe was consecrated on Wednesday in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Kingstown, as coadjutor to the Archbishop of Dublin, Cardinal Cullen.

A statue of Richard Cobden in the Bradford Exchange was unveiled on Wednesday morning by Mr. John Bright, M.P., the proceedings being under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. After the unveiling of the statue Mr. Bright addressed the assembly on the life and work of Richard Cobden; and afterwards, at a luncheon given by Mr. Behrens, president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the subject of free trade. At a public meeting held in the evening Mr. Bright made a third speech, dealing principally with the Russo-Turkish war.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Osborne House on Thursday week from Windsor Castle. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell dined with her Majesty the next day at Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. Mr. and Mrs. Prothero dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to Newport, Cowes, and other parts of the Isle of Wight. Prince Leopold has been yachting in the Alberta.

Her Majesty has made an exception to her general rule concerning Church restoration in favour of St. Albans Abbey, and has given a subscription of £100, an account of its great historical and antiquarian interest. The Queen has also contributed £50 towards defraying the expenses of the forthcoming congress of the Social Science Association at Aberdeen.

Her Majesty has presented to Mdlle. Etelka Gerster a magnificent medallion, having a large ruby in the centre, surrounded by a cluster of pearls and diamonds.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. The Queen has appointed the Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lady Elizabeth Phillippa Biddulph, appointed Extra Woman of the Bedchamber. The Queen has also appointed Miss Amy Gwendoline Lambart to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Horatia C. Stopford.

Sir Albert Wouns, Garter Principal King of Arms, has placed the banners of the King of Greece and Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, among those of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

## THE PRINCE AND-PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince George of Wales, was present at Lady Holland's garden party on Saturday last at Holland House, Kensington. The Prince paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chiselmurst, on Monday. Subsequently his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince was present at a dance given by Madame de Murietta (la Marquesa de Santurce) at Kensington Palace-gardens.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales has been suffering since the 7th inst. from a slight attack of fever, from which he is now recovering.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, has accompanied the Empress of Russia to Peterhof from Zarskoë-Selo.

Princess Christian will to-day (Saturday) lay the cornerstone of new workshops and stores at the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent. Prince Christian will be present, and the usual summer fête will be held.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have been on a visit to Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Earl and Countess Spencer on Saturday last, at Spencer House, St. James's. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg were present. The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented commissions and prizes to the gentlemen cadets who had successfully passed the recent examination at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The Prince Imperial was present.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Wednesday from Strelitz, to stay with the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Premier on Saturday last in Whitehall-gardens. The Duke and Duchess dined on Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Villebois, at their residence in Belgrave-square, and were present at Mrs. Villebois's reception. The Duchess opened a memorial fountain, the gift of Mrs. Wheeler, near Kew Bridge Station, on Thursday.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo left town on Saturday last for the Continent. During the Baron de Penedo's absence the Chevalier de Souza Corrêa will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough, left Dublin on Monday on a semi-official tour in the north of Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Broomfield Park, Dunbar.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford and Lady Alexandrina Leveson-Gower, left Stafford House, St. James's, on Tuesday, for Trentham.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and the Ladies Fitzgerald have left Carlton House-terrace for Trentham, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, on their way to Carton, the family seat, near Maynooth.

The Duchess of Abercorn has returned from Homburg.

Lady Holland had a garden party at Holland House on Saturday last. Refreshments were served in the ball-room adjoining the conservatory. The full band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The guests numbered 1100, including the Prince of Wales, with Prince George and Princess Louise, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince George of Solms-Solms, and the Prince Imperial.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Cecil Foljambe, eldest son of Selina Viscountess Milton and the late Mr. George Savile Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Notts, was married to Miss Susan Louisa Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. F. and Lady Emily Cavendish, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Saturday last. The bride was accompanied by her mother to the chapel, where she was received by Colonel Cavendish and her bridesmaids—namely, Miss Evelyn Cavendish, her sister; Miss Foljambe, Miss Caroline Foljambe, Lady Beatrix Lambton, Lady Evelyn Campbell, Miss Florence Craufurd, the Hon. Mary Cavendish, and Miss Portman. She wore a dress of white satin duchesse trimmed with Brussels lace, a wreath of orange-flowers, and tulle veil, fastened to her hair by a tiara of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom's mother. Her other ornaments were also of pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids wore white cashmere and silk dresses trimmed with gold braid, and lace mob cap trimmed with blue and pink ribbon. Each wore a gold locket with monogram in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Gerald Howard was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Canon of Durham and Rector of Morpeth, assisted by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., and the Rev. S. Malone. The bride was given away by her father. After the marriage Colonel and Lady Emily Cavendish received their friends at breakfast

at Prince's-gate; after which the bride and bridegroom left for St. Clair, the seat of Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter Rodolph Trefusis, Scots Guards, third son of the late Charles Rodolph, nineteenth Lord Clinton, and brother of the present peer, with Lady Mary Charlotte Scott, youngest daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., took place on Tuesday at St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The service was choral. The bride arrived, with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and was received by the bridesmaids—namely, the Ladies Cecil and Margaret Kerr, daughters of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian; Lady Catherine Scott, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith; Miss Scott, daughter of Lord and Lady Henry Scott; Miss Evelyn Scott, daughter of Lord and Lady Walter Scott; the Hon. Helen and the Hon. Evelyn Trefusis, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Ada Trefusis, daughter of Lord Clinton; and Miss Rolle, daughter of the Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rolle. The bride wore a princess dress of white satin duchesse, with tablier of white chenille quadrille, profusely trimmed with point de gaze; the bodice, which was cut square, was trimmed with the same lace and a small bouquet of orange-blossoms. She had sprays of natural orange-blossoms fastened to her hair by the diamond stars presented to her by her father's Queensberry tenantry, over which she wore a large Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a necklace of pearls and bracelet of diamonds, pearl, and sapphire, given to her on her marriage by her father, and a diamond and pearl pendant, Lady John Scott's gift. The bridesmaids wore dresses of Indian muslin, trimmed with plissés of Valenciennes lace, with cuirasses of white poul de soie, and hats composed almost entirely of Valenciennes lace, with a wreath of white fuchsias and a sprig of heather (the Buccleuch badge), and white ostrich feather. Each of the bridesmaids was presented with a turquoise enamel Maltese cross, set with rubies, with pearl star centre and turquoise loop. The bridegroom's brother, the Hon. John Schomberg Trefusis, acted as best man. The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, assisted by the Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, Vicar of Chittlehampton, South Molton, Devon, cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. The breakfast was at Montagu House, Whitehall, at which were 300 guests. The band of the Scots Guards, conducted by Mr. J. P. Clarke, was in attendance. Colonel and Lady Mary Trefusis left Montagu House for the South-Western Railway, on their way to Palace House, Beaulieu, Lord Henry Scott's seat in the New Forest, Hants, for the honeymoon. Lady Mary's travelling dress was of blue poul de soie and cachemire des Indes, trimmed with blue silk passementerie, and flounces of wide Valenciennes lace, and chapeau to match.

Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the Earl of Morton, and the Hon. Helen Ponsonby, daughter of Lord de Mauley, were married on Wednesday at St Mark's, North Audley-street. The bridesmaids were Lady Agnes Douglas, Miss Maria Ponsonby, the Hon. Miss Pennant, Miss Violet Ogilvy, and Miss Alice and Miss Di Ogilvy (nieces of the bride). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin dress trimmed with Brussels lace and small bouquets of orange-blossoms. She had a wreath of orange-blossoms and Brussels lace veil, which were fastened to her hair by a pearl and diamond star, her other ornaments being of pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in primrose batiste trimmed with lace; their bonnets to match trimmed with lilies; and all had gold lockets with monogram, the gift of Lord Aberdour. The Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam was best man. The marriage service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Ponsonby, brother of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, her uncle. After the ceremony Lord and Lady de Mauley received the wedding party at breakfast at their house in Queen-street, Mayfair. Lord and Lady Aberdour left for Wicken, Lord Penrhyn's seat, Stony Stratford, to pass the honeymoon.

The *Morning Post* states that marriages are arranged between the Earl of Aberdeen and Miss Marjoribanks, daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P., and Lady Marjoribanks; and between Mr. Edward Nevill, son of Mr. and Lady Dorothy Nevill, and Edith, daughter of Colonel Edward Owen Leggett.

## BOOKS OF POETRY.

There is an inducement, of which it is difficult to foretell the effect, to fall to hastily and multitudinously upon the volume of *Historical Dramas*, by Tom Taylor, M.A. (Chatto and Windus), for the author intimates that, if we do not show what he considers a proper appreciation of his learned and ingenious "historical dramas," we shall not have the nice collection of "romantic dramas" and the still nicer collection of "comedies and comediettas," which, if we are good, he has more than half a mind to publish for our amusement and edification. We may, of course, reply that we do not care a doit, that we can see them and hear them upon the very boards for which they are far better adapted than they are for reading; but, if we conquer our petulance and take time for a little reflection, we shall probably conclude that it will be better to read them. For it is only by reading that we shall be able to discover how much their success, which cannot be gainsaid, is due to the author and how much to the actors and actresses and accessories. We shall be able to decide how much it was owing to Mr. Phelps that we were electrified by "The Fool's Revenge," how much to Mrs. Rousby that we were charmed with "Twixt Axe and Crown," how much to Mr. A. Wigan, Mr. Emery, Mr. Robson, and Mrs. Stirling that we were enchanted with "Plot and Passion," supposing that we saw those plays to such advantage. And similar remarks will apply to the other pieces in the volume. On the whole, then, it is probable that the reader will recognise in the author the master-spirit and the master-hand, most ably seconded, no doubt, but capable, nevertheless, of riveting the attention and swaying the feelings, without any extraneous assistance, by the mere influence of his own faculties reflected upon the printed page. It is the fact, that, whether knowledge of the fact be responsible for the fancy or not, it seems as if the author had taken the business-like view of things, had kept the foot-lights steadily before his eyes, had confined himself almost entirely to the consideration of what would "act well" and what would "tell" with an audience, and has seldom or never permitted his genius to soar away into the regions of sheer poetry, those regions where the mere playgoer would be lost and bewildered, but where the reader and thinker would be perfectly at home and would revel in abundance of intellectual gratification. And this idea, in whatever way it may originate, whether spontaneously, from the impression produced in the course of perusal, or from the author's own explanation of his purpose and declaration of his method, is very much strengthened by the profusion with which "stage directions" are scattered over the pages, by the instructions which are given touching the costumes, and by the hints afforded concerning the grouping of the characters at the end of a play. The adoption of this course has a great tendency to spoil the effect of the plays from the literary point

of view; but, on the other hand, it is pretty certain that, if it were not for the assistance thus supplied, some of the situations would fail to be appreciated, and some portions of the dialogue would be almost unintelligible to the reader. Besides, the plays are thus rendered more easy of representation for the lovers of "private theatricals." The author is himself of opinion that "every drama submitted to the judgment of audiences should be prepared to encounter that of readers." When he says "prepared," he, of course, uses a term which may be misunderstood; but he, no doubt, means that such dramas should, in the form in which they were acted and without any further "preparation," be able to hold their own as specimens of literature; and it will be strange if his "historical dramas" be not generally considered to stand that test triumphantly.

That Homer sometimes nodded is universally admitted, and there is no reason for surprise, whatever there may be for regret, if *Harry*, by the author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal" (Macmillan and Co.), be found to disappoint the great expectations with which a host of readers will be sure to take up the poem. This is a case such as often arises: if the author had published nothing before, a very favourable impression would be made by the present publication; but, as the author had already acquired no small reputation, the inevitable penalty has to be paid, and inferior work produces a feeling of discontent approaching to a sense of injury. One is almost ashamed to offer so truly poetical a writer one's acknowledgments for a budget of pretty verses; but it is scarcely possible to go further in the way of complimentary language. Nor, indeed, are all the verses pretty: to only some of them can even that unsatisfactory epithet be truthfully applied. Many of them are little better than doggerel. And it is to be feared, both from internal evidence and from reasonable conjecture, that the great Wordsworth is responsible for this melancholy fact. Not even he could always handle his simplicity so as to keep himself clear from reproach; he could certainly wield it in such fashion that what he produced by its means was often almost sublime, and more often irresistibly touching, but he sometimes so mismanaged it that what he wrought thereby was grotesquely ludicrous, or ludicrously grotesque. And in less skilful hands than his it is a very dangerous tool to employ. And so it happens that in the case under consideration what should have been, and was most likely intended to be, simple and pathetic becomes commonplace and unimpressive, prosy and marred by bathos, conventional and tinged with vulgarity. So long as the poem is confined to love-dreams, in which flowers and scents and stars and dew and "everything that pretty bin" are as plentiful as usual in such happy visions, the verse is as melodious as need be, the language is, for the most part, appropriate enough, and the scenes are sufficiently idyllic and graceful, illuminated with some pleasant gleams of playful humour; but so soon—which is very soon—as the realities of life, whether ordinary or tragic or comic, begin to be depicted, then, indeed, the writer's flight is very near the ground, and the writer's muse seems to be less familiar with Helicon than with the neighbourhood of Aldgate Pump. The fact is that few writers can safely indulge their inclination, however great it may be, to make poetry, or rather verse, the vehicle for introducing to public notice a tale told in a style—a half burlesque style—which might do, perhaps, for a prose story in a magazine. And the story itself is hackneyed enough. The sweet girl loves and marries the handsome captain, whom she believes, of course, to be a paragon, and whom she expects, poor soul, to be content with her attractions alone for ever. She soon finds that he can neglect her for the more attractive cards. He quarrels over them, and is supposed to have killed a comrade. He flies to a distant land, and his faithful wife insists upon going with him. There they live a not very joyous life, chiefly on account of the husband's remorse; until one day the supposed-to-be-murdered man stands suddenly before them, all is set right, and the paragon, returning home "a sadder but a wiser man," behaves in a manner which meets with his wife's full approbation. Such a theme could hardly bear to be treated in the semi-burlesque style in which the author has treated it without detriment as regards the poetical element; for the muse is not congenially employed in the portrayal of a policeman with his finger on his nose, slang and bad grammar on his lips, and not an *h* to his alphabet.

What a chaste, elegant, simple cover can do towards recommending a volume has been done for *A Dream of the Gironde, and Other Poems*, by Evelyn Pyne (Smith, Elder, and Co.); nor will the curiosity which may prompt a reader to peer within the covers go altogether unrequited. "A Dream of the Gironde" is a drama in five acts; and the "other poems" are four in number, entitled respectively, "The Star-God," "Lost Happiness," "Thistle-Blossom," and "Dulcamara." And each of these pieces has its own charm of thought, passion, eloquence, grace, metre, or rhythm, though none of them may attain to grandeur or disclose the properties expected of those whose birth took place beneath the very eye of Melpomene or her sisters. Still, a certain degree of elevation is reached, and the standard arrived at is above the common. The drama, which is in the orthodox five acts, cannot have been written with any view of being acted. The guillotine and the tumbril are introduced too often for representation upon the stage. Moreover, there is quite an embarrassment of prominent characters, so that it would be almost impossible to divide the whole into harmonious, duly subordinated portions, with that carefully graduated scale of interest which is the surest means of fixing the attention of an audience. The drama, besides, is peculiar in other respects. The dialogue and the soliloquies are written sometimes in blank verse, sometimes in rhymed verse; and, in the latter case, one of the personages will be found to soliloquise in separate stanzas. This is not at all according to the rules of the dramatic Cocker. Some pretty little, airy songs are interspersed; and there are one or two very tender, affecting, simple, graceful scenes between Madame Roland and her little daughter. For the title will have led the reader to correctly conclude that the period of the drama is that of the French Revolution: so that the names of Louis and Marie Antoinette, of Roland, Vergniaud, Danton, Desmoulins, Robespierre, and many another celebrated or infamous contemporary of those momentous times throng, one after another, upon the bewildered gaze. And it is as a study, in verse, of those characters that the drama must be regarded; and so regarded it is likely to meet with appreciation, although it is quite plain that the multitude of interesting personages precluded anything like a profound study or a complete picture of any. In the "Star-God" the author exhibits his imaginative powers, in verse of simple construction; in "Lost Happiness" he indulges his plaintive vein, displaying considerable skill and musical mastery in the management of a somewhat complicated metre; in "Thistle-Blossom," a longish poem, he shows himself in various moods and various metres, uttering thoughts and melodies of many kinds; and "Dulcamara," a melancholy wail, a tale of love and loss, of happiness cut short by ruthless Death, concludes the volume with a touching strain, a song of mixed sweetness and sadness, in unpretentious language and in the minor key.





THE WAR: TURKISH CHILDREN IN A VILLAGE NEAR ERZEROUH DRAGGING A KRUPP GUN TO THE FRONT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



GENERAL ZIMMERMANN SCOLDING THE BULGARIANS FOR DESTROYING TURKISH PROPERTY.  
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





"INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES." BY SEYMOUR LUCAS.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



## THE WAR.

Our Illustrations of the War, both on the Danube, or farther on in Bulgaria, and in Armenia, on the road between Erzeroum and Kars, continue to be supplied by the Special Artists who have been appointed to go through those campaigns, as well with the Turkish as with the Russian armies. These gentlemen have personally endured, along with the literary correspondents of the daily journals, English and foreign, their necessary share of the hardships and perils of military life in the field of actual warfare. The scene at one of the gates of Rustchuk, which is represented on our front-page Engraving, shows the narrow escape of Mr. Melton Prior and Mr. Coningsby from the bursting of a Russian shell directly in front of their carriage, as they were about to enter the town during its late bombardment. In the foreground is an armed Turk, intent, as a good father, on carrying off his three little boys to a place of safety; but horrible accounts have lately been published of the cruelties practised on Turkish children, besides the ill-treatment of women, in some villages of Bulgaria, since the Russian invasion of that country. The fosse or moat outside the walls of Rustchuk, at the time of this incident, which is represented in our Artist's sketch, was crowded with Turkish women, some of whom, says our correspondent, were badly hurt by the exploding shells. Having made his way into the town, he witnessed that extraordinary scene in the streets which he has delineated in the sketch that furnishes our two-page Engraving, placed in the middle of this week's sheet. It shows the hurried and mingled flight of a multitude of private families, with part of their household furniture and stores of clothing or provisions, hastening to take refuge in the villages upon the neighbouring hills. The scene was rather distressing than amusing; and it is most grievous now to consider that many of those unfortunate people are likely to have been overtaken, some days later, either by the Cossacks or by the infuriated Bulgarians, who presently rose up to wreak their vengeance indiscriminately on the Turks, at the approach of the Russian army. It is but fair to say that some of the Russian Generals in command have exerted their authority to prevent the Bulgarians, or the licentious and ferocious troops of irregular soldiery, perpetrating such deeds of cruelty and wanton havoc and insult in the places abandoned by the Turkish Government officials. General Zimmermann, who commanded the army corps that crossed the Danube at Braila and captured Matchin on the 22nd ult., refused to accept the customary offering of "bread and salt," in token of ceremonious hospitality, from the elders, the pastor and schoolmaster of the Bulgarian parochial community at Hirsova. The Russian General rebuked them severely for having permitted an attack upon the houses of their Mussulman neighbours or fellow-townsmen. This incident was witnessed by our Special Artist there, whose sketch of it is engraved for the present Number; and it is also narrated by the *Daily News* special correspondent. The sacking of the Turkish coffee-house at Matchin, and the destruction of tombstones in a graveyard, and of a small mosque adjacent to it, by the mob of native Bulgarians, were noted by our Artist, and were made subjects for his pencil. One of his minor sketches is that of the comfortless apartment in the Konak, or Turkish Government House, at Matchin, where two of the Special Correspondents were fain to accept a lodging.

Referring once again to the bombardment of Rustchuk in the last days of June, we may remind our readers of the complaints then made that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo, on the opposite bank of the Danube, had directed their fire, apparently of set purpose, against the house of Mr. Reade, the British Consul, and likewise against the Konak or Government House, which was then used as a military hospital. The fact is scarcely denied, and we presume that the Russian Government has been asked to give some explanation, or to make some apology, for that gratuitous insult to the British flag, if not for the offence to humanity implied in such treatment of a building devoted to the care of the sick and wounded. Our Artist then in the town of Rustchuk contributes several Illustrations of the damage thus caused to the British Consulate, and to the Hospital also, which was consequently broken up and removed elsewhere.

The subject of one sketch by our Artist at the Imperial Russian head-quarters is of much more pleasant character. It is an incident that took place on the 6th inst., at Simnitsa, when the Emperor Alexander II. and his staff had just finished dinner. A detachment of Turkish prisoners, under strong escort, were marched into the yard fronting the Emperor's house for his Majesty's inspection. These prisoners had been taken during the crossing of the Danube and in the fighting which ensued; they consisted of regular soldiers, Bashibazouks, and ordinary peasants. The Emperor entered into conversation with them, through an interpreter, and distributed his cigarettes among them, much to their astonishment and pleasure. The staff followed the Emperor's example, and soon every cigar-case was empty, and the prisoners were actually asking the Russian officers for a light. This treatment had evidently a great effect on the wretched men, who had fared miserably in the Turkish service.

"The School Board of Asia Minor" would not be an inappropriate name for the sketch we get from one of our correspondents at Erzeroum. The local educational government at the seat of war have decided that, if they don't actually "teach the young idea how to shoot," they will at least make him useful in bringing up the guns. It is a very curious sight to see these urchins hard at work, from 100 to 150 of them to each battery, toiling with a hearty will in a cause of which they know but little; while the village schoolmaster, proud as a generalissimo, gallops hither and thither directing the movements of his little battalion of light infantry. By this system, taken up in turn from village to village, do the Turks bring their "Krupps" to the front in Asia Minor.

Our Extra Supplement large Engraving is a view of the bombardment of Nicopolis, with the troops moving to the assault upon that town, which was captured in the manner already related, with a large number of Turkish soldiers, forty guns, and a store of ammunition.

The progress of military operations, as shown by the latest reports to Thursday evening this week, has not been of a decisive character since our last week's account of the campaign in Bulgaria. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, has been recalled to Constantinople in disgrace, and his post is now held by Mohamed Ali Pasha, who arrived at Shumla and took command on Monday evening last. Redif Pasha has also been dismissed from the Ministry of War.

The Russian advanced column beyond Timova has forced the Shipka Pass of the Balkans, from Gabrova to Kazanlik, and has firmly established its hold there, which will enable the main body to enter Roumelia, and to come down upon the line of railway between Philippopolis and Adrianople. There was much fighting in the Shipka Pass on Wednesday and Thursday week, and it was renewed on subsequent days, but the Russians kept the advantage. They will probably be called upon to fight a more serious battle in the valley of the Tundja, where the position of Yeni Zagra is likely to be contested. The Turkish forces on that side, collected under the joint command of Suleiman Pasha and Raouf

Pasha, number about 60,000, which is double the Russian force at this time south of the Balkans. It seems therefore possible that a check may be administered to the invading army in that direction, unless it remain satisfied with the occupation of the mountain passes till after some decided victory in Bulgaria shall have permitted the advance of the Grand Duke Nicholas with the bulk of his disposable forces.

In the meantime, however, it is certain that the Russian right wing, moving southward from Nicopolis, has suffered a repulse at Plevna, thirty miles from the Danube. This action was fought yesterday week; General Schuldner, the Russian commander, owns to a positive defeat, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded. The Turks were commanded by Osman Pasha. At the same time, the very important position of Rasgrad, on the road between Rustchuk and Shumla, has been contested with severe fighting; and Eyoub Pasha appears to have been enabled, so far, to defend it against the Russian attacks. We hear little, just now, of the operations already commenced for the siege of Rustchuk. The fortress of Silistria, lower down the Danube, is menaced by a portion of the army corps of General Zimmermann, which has passed through the Dobrudzha and occupied Osman Bazarjik, towards Varna. The centre of all the Turkish military operations is at Shumla, which is tolerably secure from hostile approach.

There was an engagement on the Danube near Silistria last Monday, between the Russian gun-boats, supported by batteries on shore, and some Turkish monitors or gun-boats. The Russians claim to have sunk or burnt four of the latter. The Roumanians opposite Widdin have made an unsuccessful attack on that town. It is expected that they will be allowed to occupy Nicopolis, while the Russians move on to the south. In Herzegovina the Montenegrins have taken some outworks of Niksich, and are pressing the siege of that fortress.

From the seat of war in Asia there is little news of importance, and the exact positions of the armies have not been reported for some days past. It is still uncertain whether the Russians will again come forward to renew the siege of Kars.

## "THE INTERCEPTED LETTER."

The Civil Wars, or the plots and conspiracies, of English political partisans in the seventeenth century, are familiar to our historical students as having abounded in disagreeable personal adventures, like that which Mr. Seymour Lucas has represented, with considerable dramatic force, in his picture at the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is hardly needful that we should comment upon a scene of characters in action, which tells its own tale so distinctly and vividly as in this particular encounter. The captive bearer of an illicit message, tied fast in the chair by hand and foot, scowling at the gentlemen who have got possession of the letter he carried, which they have torn from the stuffed lining of his saddle, now lying on the floor beside his idle sword; the master of the house, be he lord, or knight, or squire, attentively perusing that important document, assisted by one who looks like a clergyman, and by the frightened person in the long cloak; these figures might easily be introduced in a tale of historic romance similar to the Waverley Novels, and Sir Walter Scott would have known what to make them do and say. But we shall leave our younger readers to exercise their own fancy, if they please, in filling up the details of the story, and in providing each of its several persons with "a local habitation and a name."

The iron-masters of Scotland, at a meeting held in Glasgow on Wednesday, unanimously resolved to reduce their output by one third, having found that to maintain their whole furnaces in blast is unremunerative. One third of the furnaces at present working will therefore be immediately blown out.

Two large bronze figures, representing Peace and History, have been shipped by the steam-ship Batavia for Boston, United States. They were modelled by Mr. Martin Milmore at his studio in Rome, and cast by Messrs. Cox and Son at their Bronze Foundry, Thames Ditton. These complete the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial at Boston of the war between the North and South. The monument, which consists of a large column ornamented with nine figures, trophies, wreaths, and several bas-reliefs, all in bronze, is to be unveiled in September next.

A verdict for £6100 damages was given on Wednesday in an action brought at the Nottingham Assizes against the Great Northern Railway Company by Mrs. Burbage for the loss of her husband and injuries sustained by herself in the Arlesey accident in December last. The carriage in which the plaintiff and her husband were travelling was smashed, Mrs. Burbage received injuries which will render her a cripple for life, and her husband died from the results of the amputation of his leg, which was rendered necessary by the injuries he sustained. At the time of the accident Mr. Burbage was in receipt of £500 a year. Joseph King, a greengrocer, has obtained £350 from the same company as compensation for the injury he sustained whilst unloading potatoes.

The King of Greece has bestowed the Greek order of "the Saviour" upon Mr. John Hilary Skinner, the well-known Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* on foreign and military affairs. Mr. Skinner is now at Athens, writing instructive reports of the present state of Greece, and of its readiness to take an active part in the general Eastern conflict. He was with the Greeks and the Cretan insurgents ten years ago, thrice running the blockade on the coasts of that island, and then sojourning a time in its mountain districts, where he saw much of the desperate struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke. Upon his return to England he exerted himself to raise funds and procure needful stores for the relief of the Cretan sick and wounded, and of the fugitive and destitute Cretan families. He lectured at St. James's Hall, and in Liverpool, and also visited the United States of America, for that benevolent purpose; after which he again went to Greece, for the distribution of the bounty thus obtained. Mr. Skinner has served *con amore*, with genuine enthusiasm for these modern crusades of national independence, as the faithful and zealous reporter of their historic deeds, upon several important occasions during the last fifteen years. The Danes in their sturdy defence of Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussians in their momentous contest with Austria, and Germany in its mighty duel with the French Empire, have been indebted to his presence in their camps, and to his accurate and animated narratives, for making their conduct appear to the English public in a most favourable light. He made also a thorough personal examination of the state of the American Union, and of Mexico, "after the storm" of those events which convulsed the Western Continent from 1861 to 1866; and he witnessed and commented upon the final act in the accomplishment of Italian unity. As Mr. Skinner is the author of several books on these subjects of recent contemporary history, and has received particular tokens of esteem from more than one foreign Court, in acknowledgment of services going far beyond the work of a mere travelling journalist, his career has seemed to be worth this brief notice upon the present occasion.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

It is stated by the *Moniteur* that, although Oct. 14 is the day on which the French elections will probably take place, that date has not yet been fixed.

The Post Office authorities, acting under instructions from the Minister of the Interior, refuse to deliver letters or newspapers addressed to clubs or corporate bodies, and the various postmasters have been ordered to state that the law requires that all articles passing through the post must be addressed to some one person. Thus, letters addressed to the Mayor of a town or commune will be returned unless his name is given.

At Rouen and Bordeaux the booksellers who were prosecuted for selling newspapers have been acquitted. At Marseilles the Municipal Council has been dissolved and a Commission has been appointed in its stead.

## HOLLAND.

The Government has presented to the Chamber a bill for granting to authors the copyright for literary works, to extend over a period of fifty years from the first publication. This copyright, which is to hold good for the Netherlands and Dutch Indies, is also applicable to dramatic and musical works. Penalties for infringement are to consist of fines ranging from twenty-five to 2000 florins.

## PORTUGAL.

The King has gone from Lisbon on a visit to King Alfonso during his stay in Galicia.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the entry of the Liberal troops into Lisbon, a statue which has been erected to the memory of the Duke of Terceira was unveiled. A review of the garrison was held in the presence of the Royal family, and in the evening the city was illuminated and bands of music paraded the streets.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The monument erected by order of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Pola in honour of the late Admiral Tegethoff was unveiled on the 20th inst. This monument is a bronze statue of Austria's naval hero.

## AMERICA.

The riotous proceedings of the railway men on strike in the United States have almost assumed the dimensions of a civil war. They have led to a reign of terror in two cities, and the militia are under arms in five States. The traffic has been paralysed on two main trunk lines—on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railways—and is seriously embarrassed on a third, the Erie. The gravity of the situation is so great that President Hayes has issued a general proclamation commanding the railway rioters to disperse, and has ordered all available army and navy forces to Washington and Baltimore, with General Hancock in command. The Cabinet has been discussing the policy of declaring Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in a state of insurrection, and calling out 75,000 volunteers for the suppression of the outbreak.

The disturbances originated in this way. The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio line recently announced a reduction of 10 per cent upon the wages of all their servants. In this they have only followed the initiative of the boards of other important lines and of many trading and industrial employers in America. The proposed reduction was accepted by all the servants concerned, except the stokers and brakemen in the goods department, who when the change came into force, on Monday week, encountered it with a strike. At Baltimore the places of the men who went on strike were filled without difficulty by new hands eager for employment, and a first attempt to interfere with the recruits and to stop the dispatch of the trains was defeated by the police. But in West Virginia the opposition assumed a much more formidable character. The "strikers" attacked the new men, beat back the police when the latter were called to the rescue, overpowered the railway officials, and took possession of the rolling stock. They boldly declared their intention of wholly stopping the goods traffic, though they provisionally allowed the dispatch of passenger-trains. The president of the company appealed to the Governor of the State, who ordered out two companies of State militia to restore order. But the men on strike offered a daring and obstinate resistance. Shots were exchanged and blood was shed, and the local troops showed so much sympathy with the rioters that no good result was attained. The forces of the disaffected, amounting to nearly 1000 men, seized the line, keeping guard over some eighty locomotives, and completely paralysing the goods traffic of the entire railway. Reinforced by a number of canal boatmen, they seized arms, constructed earthworks, and liberated their captured fellows from the gaols. The Governor promptly ordered out more troops, but he was not able to use them effectively against the rioters, who were excited as well as numerous. For the militia evidently sympathised with the rioters, and nothing could be done to restore order. The disturbance then spread throughout the district, and also to the Pennsylvania Railway, and during the past week has covered a large area.

The most serious outbreak was at Pittsburg. The men on all the lines passing through the city stopped work, and prevented the running of city trains. The result was that a body of militia, a thousand strong, was dispatched from Philadelphia to quell the disturbance. The city remained quiet until the militia arrived on Saturday afternoon. In marching through the city they were struck with stones, and fired two volleys into the crowd of women and children on the pavement, killing twenty persons and wounding twenty-nine. This inflamed the passions of the working men. Crowds gathered in the streets at night, armed themselves with revolvers and guns, and besieged the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the Philadelphia soldiers were stationed.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says:—"About daylight on Sunday the mob got a cannon into position, for the purpose of bombarding the round-house, but the troops soon drove the gunners away, and the mob, by pushing the burning cars against the house, fired it. The troops made several unsuccessful sorties on their besiegers, sometimes scattering them; but they were ultimately driven back into the burning buildings, surrounded with blazing petroleum cars. About nine o'clock the troops found they could no longer remain without being roasted alive, and they therefore abandoned the position, retreating through an adjoining timber-yard along the streets eastward from Pittsburg. They had not marched far, however, when the rioters gave chase, and the retreat continued till the United States arsenal was reached. The commander refused the troops admittance, fearing that the building would be sacked, and having only ten men. Finally, he received the wounded, and the troops continued their retreat, the mob chasing them, and a running fusillade was maintained till Alleghany cemetery was reached. Here the contest was renewed, and several were wounded and some killed. After a brief pause the retreat was again resumed, the troops crossing the Alleghany river by Sharpsburg bridge, above Pittsburg. Then, scattering into small bodies, they managed to avoid the mob, but were completely disorganised. Later on Sunday they reassembled at Claremont, ten miles from Pittsburg, forming a fortified camp. They lost twenty-five killed and wounded during the retreat."



At Pittsburgh 125 locomotives and 2000 laden cars have been destroyed, the value being estimated at about four millions of dollars. The citizens have formed a Vigilance Committee, by which the city is guarded.

Fifty leaders of the Pittsburgh riot have been arrested, and a quantity of plunder has been recovered. A proclamation has been issued by Governor Hartraut advising the citizens to form armed associations for the protection of property. Work in the Pennsylvania mines has been suspended, in consequence of the blockade of the coal-trains.

Large crowds gathered on Sunday round the Pennsylvania railway station, where the strikers prevented any movement of trains. The Mayor has issued a proclamation urging the citizens to keep the peace and avoid assembling in the streets. No disturbance has occurred. The Governor of Pennsylvania has called upon President Hayes for assistance. At Reading, in Pennsylvania, a regiment which was attacked by the mob fired, killed seven persons, and wounded twenty-five others.

Telegraph wires have been cut, trains blocked or wrecked, and the troops in charge of the trains besieged by the rioters. The agitation has extended to San Francisco.

The insurgents, who are strong in their own organisation, are supported morally and physically by large numbers of operatives who have never worked on the railways. In the States multitudes of people who are in want of employment are roaming over the country. From this class the rioters have been largely recruited. The fighting at Pittsburgh and elsewhere has been conducted with a skill and a determination which seem to indicate that the leaders, at least, are trained soldiers.

Strong forces have been ordered by the Government to St. Louis and Chicago, where the mobs are particularly threatening. In view of possible trouble, the militia of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City remain under arms night and day. The Government at Washington are, however, reported to feel confident of their ability to repress disorder with the force at their command.

Such was the state of affairs at the time we went to press with our early edition.

A collision between two passenger-trains has occurred near Pittsburgh, causing the death of eight persons.

It is pleasant to turn from the consideration of these untoward events to treat of one quite different. The widow of Mr. A. T. Stewart has made a munificent offering, in part as a memorial of her late husband—no less a matter than the building and endowing of a cathedral. One million and a half of dollars is mentioned as the sum set apart for this object. The cathedral is to rise on Long Island, at the distance of some eight or ten miles from Brooklyn, a city on the East River, directly opposite to New York. The corner-stone was laid on the 5th inst., in the presence of Mrs. Stewart and a great multitude of persons. One hundred and twenty of the clergy, in full robes, were in the procession. Addresses were made by the Bishop of Long Island and others of the clergy, and by a leading layman of the diocese, and all were excellent in form and spirit.

#### INDIA.

The latest news from the famine districts is most gloomy, owing to the almost entire cessation of the rains. The situation is said to be critical in the extreme, and is causing much anxiety. From Madras the news comes of crops suffering and pasture failing, and an extensive failure of unirrigated crops is inevitable.

The *Times*' correspondent says:—"If rain does not fall within the next few days, in all probability the next week or two will decide whether Madras and Mysore are doomed to undergo the terrible calamity of a second year of scarcity. The mortality in the relief camps is already very great, and should the rains be much longer withheld it will increase enormously. These gloomy anticipations, however, do not apply to the Malabar coast districts, where the monsoon has continued without interruption, and everything is going on satisfactorily. The last Bombay official report also complains of a break in the rains, and says it has not yet done any harm to districts which, previous to the break, had received a sufficient supply of rain, but that elsewhere it was doing much evil, causing prices to rise fast and creating much anxiety. Nor are these tales of anticipated drought confined to the famine districts only. Complaints come from Northern India, and the aspect of affairs in Behar has been growing serious during the last fortnight. The July rainfall has also been very short in the north-west, central provinces, and Assam, while from beyond the frontier we hear that scarcity is inevitable in Nepal. The rainfall has been much below the average in Lower Bengal, but prospects are fair, as there was no actual cessation of rain."

Telegraphic communication between England, Jersey, and Guernsey, which had been interrupted during the last five weeks, was restored on Sunday. The rupture of cable was found to be about thirty miles from the English coast.

The ship Newcastle, 1137 tons, Captain Whereat, sailed from Gravesend on the 20th inst., bound for Brisbane, New Zealand, with the following number of emigrants on board:—72 married people, 164 single men, 90 single women, 61 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 10 infants.

A memorial has been forwarded to Lord Carnarvon by the Aborigines Protection Society in favour of the direct representation of the native races of South Africa in the Legislative Assembly of the Union. The memorialists state:—"We have no desire to see masses of uncivilised men invested with political rights which they would be wholly unable to exercise in either a responsible or an intelligent manner; but we venture to submit, on the ground alike of justice and of policy, that native Africans who have acquired both education and property should not be excluded from the possession of the elective franchise." Amongst the names appended are those of Lord Ebury, Mr. Charles Darwin, Canon Liddon, Mr. Justice Fry, Dr. Moffat, and nearly forty members of Parliament.

The Aosta section of the Italian Alpine Club has issued a prospectus inviting all similar bodies to take part in a reunion and excursion to the Little St. Bernard, which is to precede the International meeting at Grasseton, organised by a number of the Italian sections. The fête is to last three days, beginning next Monday, in the course of which time, in addition to enjoying the luxury of banquets, déjeuners, "social suppers," and soirées, the excursionists will ascend the Lancebrantlette—from which a magnificent panorama of the Alps can be had from Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa—visit the Meteorological Observatory, directed by M. C. Chevalier Chanoux, inspect the Rutor glacier, explore everything of interest in the neighbourhood, and finally assemble at Courmayeur. Those of the Alpinists who mean to attend the International meeting at Grasseton will be accompanied as far as Aosta by the members of that section, who will be happy to entertain them, and point out the Roman and Middle-Age relics of the town. The ascent of the Lancebrantlette being easy, ladies are invited to essay the task, while foreign school parties are also asked to join the pleasure-seekers. The monks of St. Bernard will extend their hospitality to the travellers.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, Bradley, to be Vicar of St. Luke's, Nutford-place.  
Bolingbroke, Frederick Henry; Vicar of Melchbourne.  
Boot, Samuel; Vicar of Monkthopton.  
Burrows, Henry Malden; Curate of Eagle, Lincolnshire.  
Cameron, Francis Marten; Rector of Fawkenhurst.  
Cassin, Burman; Rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.  
Collinson, Edward William; Rector of Woodford and Vicar of Tincton.  
Cust, Daniel Mitford; Perpetual Curate of Ripley, Derby.  
Fairclough, Richard John; Vicar of Backford, Cheshire.  
Green, Edward Peter; Vicar of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green.  
Handcock, C.; Vicar of Wetherby; Chaplain of Wetherby Union Workhouse.  
Hayton, Edward Josiah; Rector of Fenney Bentley, Derby.  
Hedges, Thomas Toovey; Vicar of Alfriston.  
Holmes, James Robert; Rector of Knowlton.  
Howard, Thomas Henry; Incumbent of St. Jude's, Plymouth.  
Hull, Robert B.; Vicar of All Saints', Northampton.  
Hutchins, George; Rector of Telscombe and Piddinghoe.  
James, Henry; Chaplain of the Leicester County Gaol.  
Jenkins, W. R.; Perpetual Curate of St. John-the-Evangelist, Storrage.  
Lawrence, William Robert; Rural Dean of part of the deanery of Weobley.  
Lindeman, John Joshua; Vicar of Naseby.  
Macrae, Isaac Vandenhuevel; Vicar of Brassington, Derby.  
Malam, W.; Vicar of Buxton, Derbyshire.  
Mallinson, James Gill; Perpetual Curate of Martindale, Westmoreland.  
Manwaring-White, Edmund Roger; Vicar of Ryashe.  
Maynard, Robert Fitz Gerald; Vicar of Catherington.  
Nisbett, M. A.; Vicar of Mildenhall.  
Oldham, D'Oyly William; Rector of Exbourne.  
Parker, the Hon. Algernon Robert; Rector of Bix, Oxford.  
Parker, Edward; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.  
Pennington, Walter; Vicar of St. Philip's, Earl's Court.  
Powell, Henry Clark; Vicar of Stanton Saint Bernard, Wilts.  
Powell, William; Minister of the district of St. Crispin, Bermondsey.  
Randall, Ven. Archdeacon; Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts.  
Robinson, Thomas; Vicar of Heslington.  
Sillitoe, Acton Windever; Chaplain at Darmstadt.  
Stewart, C. Hylton; Precentor of Chester Cathedral.  
Stretch, Henry; Rector of Ludgershall, Bucks.  
Swete, Henry Barclay; Rector of Ashdon.  
Thompson, Henry Lewis; Rector of Iron Acton.  
Thompson, Robert Boyle; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Shepley.  
Tudor, Charles; Vicar of North Newbald.  
Turner, George Henry; Vicar of Stosley.  
Wilkinson, Thomas Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Moulsham.  
Williams, David; Vicar of Newmarket.—*Guardian*.

The special evening services in Westminster Abbey will be discontinued after Sunday, July 29, until further notice.

A crowded meeting was held yesterday week, in Exeter Hall, in opposition to the practice of auricular confession in the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Causton, Chaplain to the Fleet and of Greenwich Hospital, for his services to the Church in the Royal Navy.

The little chapel of St. Mary's, South Zeal, a hamlet in the parish of South Tawton, Dartmoor, has been restored by the kindness of Mr. Lethbridge, a member of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, under the direction of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Bliss. The building, which is of the Tudor period, is only 35 feet long by 13 feet wide.

Mr. Dale officiated at St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, on Sunday, for the first time since his inhibition. There was no celebration of communion, and consequently there were no Ritual observances. In the course of his sermon Mr. Dale said, with regard to the charges against him, that he was not ashamed of what he had done. He gloried in it, and had been glad to suffer for Christ's sake.

A new church at Laindon Hills, Essex, has been consecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans on a new site beautifully and picturesquely placed in a wood at the top of the hill. It is understood that the cost has been borne almost entirely by the new Rector. The church, from designs of Mr. W. White, F.S.A., is of Early Pointed character, and, although small in size, is lofty in its proportions. The tower is not completed.

A new church has for some months been in the course of erection at Biarritz, upon a design by Mr. C. Mileham. The building will be completed by the time that the winter pressure of English begins; and as soon as the remaining debt of £300 or £400 is raised it will be consecrated. The cost of the church will be £3000 without the tower and interior adornments, which are to be subsequently added.

On the 17th inst. St. Andrew's, Hoxton, which had been closed for some weeks, was reopened for Divine service. Extensive repairs have been carried out on the roof, towards which the Bishop of London's Fund has made a grant of £100. Alterations have also been made at the east end for the accommodation of a newly-formed choir, and a lectern, the gift of the Rev. R. W. Delacour, has been placed there.

The west window of Chiswick church has lately been filled with painted glass. The window consists of three lights and tracery. The following inscription is placed at the base:—"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Thomas Wilson, late of Bradmore House, Chiswick, who died May 17, 1876. This window was erected by Annie Maria, his widow, 1877." The execution was intrusted to A. L. Moore and Co.

The chancel of St. Gwladys's Church, in the parish of Gelligaer, was on Thursday week opened for Divine worship. The foundation-stone was laid on Easter Tuesday, 1876, by Miss Richards, of Plasnewydd, who, in conjunction with Mr. Wingfield, of Barrington Park, gave the site; and on the same day an iron church, which had been erected, was opened. The two have now been united, and the iron church will serve as the nave until the church is completed.

The Archbishop of York attended last week the reopening services of the West Orchard parish church, in Dorset, which, by the munificence of Lady Westminster and Lord Wolverton, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1500. The edifice is in the Early English style of architecture, built of green stone with Bath stone dressings. The chancel has been formed from the east end of the old church, and has a handsome reredos of mosaic work. The design of the building is by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, of London; Mr. T. B. Miles, of Shaftesbury, being the builder.

Mr. Robert Alderson Turner, hon. secretary of the London Gregorian Association, has undertaken the arrangements of the proposed service for the working classes to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Aug. 9. The festival will be given at the request of a very large number of working men. All the seats will be free, and there will not be any collection. The choir will number 1000 voices, assisted by the band of the association as well as the organ, under the direction of Mr. C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

The ceremony of confirming the election made by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester of the Rev. A. W. Thorold, D.D., to be Bishop of that see in the room of Dr. Cloughton, translated to the bishopric of St. Albans, took place on Monday morning in Bow church; and his consecration on Wednesday in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishops of London, St. Albans, Ely, Guildford, Durham, St. David's, and Winchester were present on the occasion. Dr. Thorold was enthroned at Rochester on Friday. The *Sheffield Telegraph* is authorised to state that the consecration of the Rev. Canon Hill, Bishop-Designate of Sodor and Man, will take place on Aug. 24, in York Minster.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held their last meeting for the present season on Saturday, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The governors gave away £1240 amongst ninety-six clergymen and clergy widows, aged single daughters and children, the grants for children being for apprenticing, educating, and providing outfits. The pensions of twenty-three widows and daughters, whose comparative merits and necessities presented the strongest claims, were raised from £20 to £30 per annum; and four other ladies were elected to pensions of £20 and £10. Last month the governors distributed £2174, chiefly amongst poor clergymen with large families; and since the last long vacation they have distributed in all about £26,500 in donations to poor clergymen, their widows and children, and in pensions to clergy widows and aged single daughters, the recipients being about 1450 in number, and applying from various parts of England and Wales.

The Church Congress, which will be held at Croydon on Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12, promises to be a more important gathering than any of its sixteen predecessors. The table of meetings, though settled by the committee as long ago as April 16, is only now ready for publication. Among the more important and interesting subjects are—"Mohammedanism in relation to Christianity," "Christian faith and sceptical culture in their relative bearings on practical life," "The best means of promoting united action and mutual toleration between different schools of thought within the Church," "Representative assemblies of the Church of England," "The readjustments, if any, desirable in the relations of Church and State," "The mutual relations between the Church and Nonconformity," "The Church in relation to Trades Unions," "The observance of the Lord's Day." The opening sermon will be preached by Professor Lightfoot; and the closing one, on Oct. 13, in the parish church, Croydon, by Canon Farrar.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Penrhyn has sent to the hon. secretary a cheque for £100 in aid of the funds of the University College of Wales. Mr. Williams, writing to the *Times* on the subject of this college, says:—"It is not the chief aim of the promoters to establish a large educational institution as a stepping-stone to other Universities, although without doubt this would be one result of their success. Our desire is to establish in Wales a University College at which there can be obtained an education equal to that obtained at Oxford, Cambridge, and the Scotch Universities; and we seek to establish this not for the sake of the poor only, but for the benefit of all classes in the Principality. We desire to establish in Wales an institution that shall be to it what the University of Glasgow is to the West of Scotland."

Tuesday was prize-day at Marlborough College. The distribution of prizes was made by the new Master, the Rev. G. C. Bell, late Master of Christ's Hospital, who prefaced the ceremony with a review of his first year's work here. Then the Senior Prefect presented Dr. Farrar with £200 worth of plate in the name of past and present Marlburians—a memorial of their gratitude for his energy and devotion as Head Master of Marlborough College. The sum of £125 has also been invested from the testimonial fund to found the Farrar Prize in perpetuity of £4 per annum. Canon Farrar, in response, made a most eloquent speech, testifying to his unabated love for Marlborough.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented commissions and prizes to the cadets who recently passed at the examination at the Royal Military Academy. The reports which were read were satisfactory, except that of the conduct of the cadets, and consequently General Sir John Adye could not recommend the presentation of the sword which is usually awarded for exemplary conduct. Mr. Alfred P. Codd was the most successful cadet, standing at the head of the list, and carrying off seven of the principal prizes. There was a large assembly of spectators, among them being the Prince Imperial.

In the absence of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Morley distributed the prizes at Oxford Military College last Saturday, and also laid the foundation-stone of a new wing intended to accommodate upwards of sixty students. Satisfactory reports were read by Major-General J. Desborough, the Governor, and the Rev. A. H. Dyke Acland, the Head Master.

The following award of Scholarships and Exhibitions has been made at Wellington College:—Leaving Exhibitions.—1, Wellesley Scholarship (classics and mathematics), H. A. Haines; 2, Modern Exhibition (mathematics and modern languages), S. G. Burrard; prox. accessit, H. G. Burrows. Senior Scholarships for boys under sixteen in the school.—1, Kirkpatrick; 2, Pearce; 3, Capper; 4, MacLaren.

At the Privy Council Office on Friday afternoon a memorial praying for the grant of a charter to Owens College, Manchester, conferring upon it the rank of a University, to be called the University of Manchester, was presented to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon by a deputation composed of over fifty gentlemen. The main grounds for the proposal were said to exist in the dense population in and around Manchester, the increasing demand for University education, the tendency of residence at either Oxford or Cambridge to weaken the interest attaching to the pursuits which constitute the main work of the northern districts, and the rigid system of training rendered obligatory by the examinations of the University of London. The Duke of Richmond, in reply to the speeches that had been delivered, said the scheme should receive the great attention it deserved from himself and his colleagues.

The annual speech-day of the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, took place on the 20th inst., and prizes were distributed by Lady Emily Foley.

The summer examination and distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval Female School took place on Tuesday at St. Margaret's House, Twickenham, previous to the breaking up of the school for the summer holidays, under the presidency of Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott, of the City of London School, distributed the prizes to the successful students in the City of London College for Ladies on Wednesday at the City Terminus Hotel. The first prizes were taken by Miss Mary Armstrong, for English history, English, and arithmetic; by Miss Bardsley, for good conduct and German; for literature and composition, by Miss E. A. Brown; algebra, Miss Catherine Midwinter; French, Miss Sherry; Latin, Miss B. Stiernard; drawing, Miss Hemmerde; a special prize for an essay on the duty of kindness to animals, by Miss Cuthbertson; music, Miss Parkinson; singing, Miss Parker; drilling, Miss Midwinter; and the Kindergarten prizes by the Misses H. C. Webster, K. Walter, and F. Sarson.

Professor Palmer, distributed the prizes at Leamington College on Wednesday, when the senior scholarship was awarded to Owen and the junior to Carter.

On Tuesday the prizes were given to the pupils of the Bradford Grammar School, in St. George's Hall.





THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

It became the province of the Marquis of Salisbury to deliver the principal Ministerial answers in the Upper Chamber yesterday week. The motion of the Earl of Longford for a copy of the protest made by Major-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., on the part of claimants to the undistributed portion of the Kirwell Booty, was granted; but the Secretary of State for India explained that five or six successive Governments, and both Houses of Parliament, had decided against the claim in question, and he therefore thought that his noble friend might bow to those decisions. Equally judicious was the noble Marquis in his answer to Lord Hampton. His Lordship, in making a successful application for papers respecting coolie emigration from India to the West Indies, expressed his opinion that it was wise to foster this emigration, as being good alike for India and the West Indies. Whereupon the Marquis of Salisbury showed that the Government were fully alive to the fact, especially as emigration would ameliorate the condition of the natives of the famine districts, but that it was necessary to proceed with caution in the matter; and these views were endorsed by Lord Northbrook and the Earl of Carnarvon. Yet another Indian motion was brought forward. On the motion of Lord Lawrence, an address to the Crown for copies of correspondence and reports on the subject of the proposed separation of the territory beyond the Indus from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and the Chief Commissionership of Scinde was agreed to.

Lord Derby, replying briefly on Monday to a question from Earl Granville as to what foundation there was for the rumours of movements of troops to the Mediterranean, stated—

The Mediterranean garrisons are at present below their full complement, and in the present disturbed state of Europe it has been thought desirable that they should be strengthened to the extent of 3000 men. That is the sole foundation for the statements which have appeared in the newspapers.

At the same sitting a few questions of minor import were raised; and the Consolidated Fund Bill for £20,000,000, with a large number of private bills, received the Royal assent.

On Tuesday the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill and the Telegraphs Money Bill were read the second time; various other bills were passed; and Earl Cadogan, in placing on the table the new Royal warrant on Promotion and Retirement, said it would be in the hands of peers on Thursday, and he would call their Lordships' attention to it next Monday.

During a brief sitting of their Lordships on Thursday Earl Nelson presented a huge petition, with over 47,000 signatures, from the Church of England Working Men's Association, praying for the repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act. In the course of conversation on the subject, the Earl of Harrowby traced the petition in some measure to the Society of the Holy Cross and the St. Alban's Mission. The Marquis of Bath attributed the excitement on ecclesiastical matters to the strong party view taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After some observations from the two Archbishops and Lord Dynevor, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

## COMMONS.

"The course of business never does run smooth!" the Chancellor of the Exchequer may well have been led to exclaim, with a sigh. Even the mention by Sir Stafford Northcote of Aug. 12 as the approximate date for the close of the Session has not had a mollifying effect on the obdurate Irish brigades. On the contrary, Mr. Parnell has renewed his obstructive tactics with increased vigour; and has made use of language which it has been necessary to "take down," though that operation has not, as yet, been performed on the hon. member himself; albeit, there is in pickle for him a rod, which bids fair to be smartly applied ere the close of the week.

Sir Stafford Northcote, yesterday week, related Lord Beaconsfield's explanation of the reasons which guided him in appointing Mr. Pigott from a War Office clerkship to the post of head of the Stationery Office. Sir W. Barttelot gave notice of a motion for rescinding the motion of censure in the matter; and the Marquis of Hartington deprecating public time being wasted by a prolonged discussion of the subject on that occasion, only a few further remarks fell from Mr. Holms and Mr. Callan. The debate in Committee on the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill had reference to the clauses regulating the appointment of officers to the Court; and a melancholy interest attaches to it from the fact that it was the last debate in the House which the late Sir C. O'Loughlin took part in, an amendment enforcing the appointment of junior clerks by open competition having been inserted in clause 74 on his motion. Mr. O'Connor Power next moved that the time had come for the Fenian convicts to be pardoned; and Major O'Gorman seconded the motion in an amusing historical speech, in which he strove to prove that many Kings of England, from Henry IV. to Cromwell, and many successful statesmen and soldiers, from George Washington to Count Andrassy, were at one time rebels, and therefore inferentially no better than the Fenian convicts. Major O'Gorman concluded with the recitation of Shakespeare's lines, "The quality of mercy is not strained." His appeal for mercy found a supporter in Mr. Pease. Mr. Hardy, as is his wont, infused some warmth into his reply, the effect of which was that until the time arrived when it would be expedient to pardon the men there ought to be no interference between the Government and the prerogative of the Crown. Mr. Butt entered an eloquent defence for the imprisoned men and maintained that it would be best for England as well as for Ireland that the imprisonment should terminate. His arguments were answered by the Attorney-General. Mr. Gladstone thought that either the time had arrived, or it speedily would arrive, when the prerogative of mercy might be extended to the Irishmen in question. Not so, insisted Mr. Cross. The Home Secretary, moreover, justified the resistance of the Government by referring to the similar position taken up by Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. The Government having been supported by the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Forster, the House divided, and negatived the motion by 235 to 77.

Saturday's sitting was mainly occupied in a wrangling conversation in Committee on the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, which was eventually ordered to be reported with the amendments, but not before Mr. Parnell and a few other obstructive members had brought upon themselves a just reproof from their nominal leader, Mr. Butt.

On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the Marquis of Hartington, gave a similar explanation to that which Lord Derby gave to the House of Lords respecting the dispatch of troops to the Mediterranean. It was simply "to raise the garrison of Malta to its full complement" that a number of troops were to be sent there. Questioned previously by Mr. Callan as to whether there was any truth in the rumour that Gallipoli was the destination of the forces, Mr. Bourke contented himself with referring to Sir Stafford Northcote's answer to the Marquis of Hartington. Then ensued another of those personal discussions which have been of frequent occurrence this Session. To enable the Ministry to pass the few measures

which they intend shall become law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that Government orders should have priority on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Any threatened infringement of the rights of private members is jealously regarded in the House. Mild objection to the proposal was therefore raised by Mr. Monk, Mr. Meldon, and Mr. Cowen, who were apparently reconciled to the arrangement, however, by the conciliatory explanations of Sir Stafford Northcote. And so the matter might have dropped had not the tap of Milesian loquacity been turned on, and the stream of garrulity flowed on from Messrs. O'Donnell and Parnell, in spite of the efforts of the Speaker, Mr. Chaplin, and The O'Donoghue to check the unrestrained babbling of these obstructives. Still another personal matter cropped up to enchain the attention of the House. The rehabilitation of Mr. Pigott was begun by Sir Stafford Northcote, who moved the suspension of the orders of the day, and so gave Sir W. Barttelot the opportunity to move—

That this House, while most anxious to maintain the usefulness and influence of its Select Committees, and to encourage the interest and zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State, after hearing the further explanations concerning the recent appointment of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, withdraws the censure conveyed in the said resolution.

Mr. Reginald Yorke seconded the resolution. Mr. Holms, whilst not unwilling that the vote of censure should be withdrawn, after the Premier's explanation, could not help pointing out an inexact statement in that explanation. Lord Beaconsfield had said that Mr. Pigott's father had recorded his vote against him; but Mr. Holms produced the poll-book to show that Mr. Pigott had registered no vote at all at the one contested election at which he could have voted. Though not adverse to the motion under the circumstances, Mr. Holms maintained that the appointment was not in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, or in the best interests of the public. Mr. W. H. Smith justified the action of the Premier from his personal experience in business affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expatiated on the theme afresh. The Marquis of Hartington advised the Opposition to accede to the motion. A few words were added by Sir R. Knightley and Sir G. Bowyer, and the motion was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. Meldon fruitlessly moved that the salaries of Irish teachers should be increased—his motion was rejected by 110 to 73 votes—and Mr. Henry Samuelson appealed to Lord John Manners to establish an equitable scale of pay for postmen.

Mr. Lowther, in moving on Tuesday that the House should go into Committee on the South Africa Bill, said that the measure resembled in its essential features those of the British North American Act. Sir George Campbell vainly moved, as an amendment, that "no measure establishing a self-governing federation for South Africa will be satisfactory, unless direct provision is made for a settlement of the relations of the white and black races." Mr. W. E. Forster and Mr. E. Jenkins, though severely criticising the Government measure, were not prepared to vote against it. Sir Henry Holland accorded the bill his warm support. Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Biggar, and Major O'Gorman then strove, either by discussing the clauses out of order, or by moving that the House be counted, to delay the bill from going into Committee. Mr. Cowen, in an able and manly speech, pointed out that the bill was a necessary one. A few other members having spoken, the House divided on Sir George Campbell's amendment, which was negatived by 221 to 22 votes. By 229 against 5 votes the House decided to go into Committee on the bill, and progress was reported; the remainder of the sitting being taken up with the passing of certain clauses in the Irish County Courts Bill.

On Wednesday the obstructive policy pursued throughout the Session by a small section of Irish Home-Rulers reached a climax. No sooner had the House gone into Committee on the South Africa Bill than Mr. O'Donnell moved that progress should be reported, the reason given by him being that legislation on the matter ought to be postponed until the "South African Republic" had had an opportunity of declaring its views on the question. Vainly did the Chancellor of the Exchequer plead that the passing of the bill was urgently necessary to avert the danger of threatened native wars. The obstructives were obdurate. Disorder reigned. Confusion became worse confounded. Mr. Jenkins objected to some words which Mr. Monk used, and moved that they should be "taken down." Mr. Parnell jumped to his feet, and said "the limits of endurance have been passed." The hon. member was right, though possibly not in a sense agreeable to himself. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that his words should be "taken down." Repeatedly was Mr. Parnell called to order by the Chairman. Heedless of authority, he went on to say that he "should feel satisfaction in preventing and thwarting the intentions of the Government in this respect." This time the Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted that these words should be "taken down" and reported to the Speaker. Mr. Raikes having vacated the chair, the Speaker resumed his seat, and gave ear to Sir Stafford Northcote's gravely-uttered complaint. The Speaker then called upon Mr. Parnell, who used further language of a provoking and unseemly nature, to which objection was taken. In the end, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amid loud cheers, moved:—

That Mr. Parnell, having wilfully and persistently obstructed public business, is guilty of contempt of this House; and that Mr. Parnell, for his said offence, be suspended from the service of the House until Friday next.

Mr. Whitbread, with that good judgment and moderation of tone which render him generally acceptable to both sides of the House, remarked that no objection could be raised against the first part of the motion, but he hoped that the resolution to be introduced on Friday would not be in the direction of limiting the rights of minorities. Mr. Sullivan, with much fluency, repeated these views, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen followed in the same vein. Mr. Hardy thereupon thought it discreet to move the adjournment of the debate. Captain Nolan seconded this motion; and, after several other members had spoken, Mr. Parnell, who had been directed to retire from the House, re-entered. The hon. member for Meath had, however, again and again to be called to order by the chairman, on the House resolving itself once more into Committee on the South Africa Bill; and, in the end, only clauses 1 and 2 had been passed when the House adjourned, at six o'clock.

Much disappointment must have been experienced by the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery and the House generally who attended on Thursday in unusually large numbers with the expectation of a recurrence of some of those extraordinary scenes which during the last few days have "thwarted" the efforts of the Government to advance public business, and occasioned manifestations wholly inconsistent with the gravity, decorum, or dignity of the representative branch of the Legislature. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, in the course of the unprecedented proceedings of yesterday, committed himself to a resolution to subject the hon. member for Meath (Mr. Parnell) to the offence of contempt of the House, and to the penalty attached to the same, much curiosity and interest were excited to ascertain the precise terms of his penal propositions. In reply, then, to

an inquiry of the Marquis of Hartington as to the course he intended to take to bring the little section of "Obstructives" to a sense of their duty, and to facilitate the progress of business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he was not able at that moment to give the exact terms of the two resolutions which he intended to submit to the House on the following evening (Friday), but he would state the general effect of them. The first would declare that when any member, after having been more than once declared to be out of order by the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case might be, in having wilfully disobeyed the authority of the Chair, the debate shall be at once suspended, and, on motion being made in the House that the peccant member shall not be heard during the remainder of the debate or the sitting of the Committee, such motion to be put after the member had been heard, without further discussion. The second resolution would be a restriction upon the right of members in Committee to make motions more than once—"That the Chairman report progress," or "leave the chair." The right hon. gentleman said he concurred with the noble Lord that it would be for the convenience of the House that the Government should not mix up with the discussion of these resolutions the motion relating to the conduct of Mr. Parnell. He therefore moved that the order for the adjourned debate on the language of Mr. Parnell be read and discharged, amid the general cheers of the House. Apropos of the new scheme for retirement and promotion in the Army, Mr. Trevelyan gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates he would move a resolution to the effect that it was not desirable to proceed with a question at that late period of the Session which would involve a considerable expense of at least £350,000 annually, and materially affect our future military system. A new writ was ordered for Great Grimsby, in the room of Mr. Chapman, deceased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an interrogatory from Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, said that, after consultation with Lord Carnarvon, they felt it was desirable that there should be a full discussion on the Gibraltar Ordinances; and, if no opportunity could be given for such discussion, the Ordinances would not be put in operation until next Session. Mr. Butt having moved the second reading of the Dublin University Bill, the great object of which was to establish a Roman Catholic College within the University of Dublin, that measure was under discussion up to a late hour of the night.

## THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Conference proper, at Bristol, began on Wednesday morning, the last of the preliminary committees having been held on the previous day. Nearly the whole morning was occupied with filling up vacancies in the Legal Hundred, and it was close upon one o'clock before the President was elected. The principal votes for the presidential chair were—the Rev. Samuel Coley, 39; Dr. Rigg, 162; Dr. Pope, 205. The election of the secretary of the Conference was next taken up, with the following results:—the Rev. Marmaduke Osborne, 31; Dr. Rigg, 51; Dr. Williams, 260. Dr. Pope then came forward to take the chair, and the ex-President handed him the only insignia of office—a bible about 200 years old—and hoped they would never have any other insignia than the Word of God. He assured Dr. Pope that he would be sustained by the sympathy and prayers of the Church. The Conference seal, he observed, bore the inscription, "What hath God wrought?" Dr. Pope then took the chair, and said it would be more in harmony with his feelings and most fitting for the occasion that they should proceed at once to the Conference prayer meeting, and he would reserve any further remarks he had to make.

The open session of the conference was held in the evening. The Conference Chapel was crowded to excess. Dr. Pope presided. The Rev. James Tobias, from Ireland, observed that Methodism in his country had a sphere of usefulness among the scattered Protestants in rural districts, whose case could not be met by the Church. The Rev. W. Curnock, president of the French Conference, gave a brief sketch of some parts of the work of Methodism in France. The Rev. Dr. Lowry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) of the United States, said that in England there were found the highest form of civilisation and the purest form of evangelical religion, only excepting the United States. In England they might need an extension of the franchise, but in America they had some to spare. He believed that Methodism would die on both sides of the Atlantic if it ever ceased to be a holy and spiritual power. The Rev. William Kelynack, from Australia, gave some account of Methodism in that country, and gave it as his opinion that education would one day be compulsory, secular, and free throughout the southern world, and that Churches would have to make the most of their Sunday schools. He also spoke of the progress of Christianity in Tonga and the Fiji Islands.

A portrait of the new President will be given in this Paper

The Queen has appointed Colonel John Stokes, R.E., C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The Dunmow Flitch was on Monday awarded, with the usual solemnities, to a wedded couple—James and Hannah Barrack, of Dunmow—who declared they had lived in unbroken fidelity and affection for twenty-eight years.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1875, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination for the Civil Service in India, in the following order of merit:—C. S. Bailey, E. B. Harris, R. H. Macleod, V. A. Brodie, T. E. Vaughan, A. Kensington, J. W. F. Dumergue, J. P. Hewett, G. C. Walker, H. Adamson, S. J. Douglas, H. T. White, S. Russell, G. K. Lyon, W. C. Macpherson, P. C. Wheeler, T. L. L. Jenkins, R. L. Harris, W. C. Holmes, R. T. Greer, H. Z. Darrah, O. T. Barrow, R. M. Kennedy, R. W. Frazer, F. d'Arcy Wolfe-Murray, J. A. Grant, M. Hammick, E. C. Morrison, H. G. Joseph, R. E. Hamblin, H. Maude, A. D. Younghusband, J. E. Gill, H. W. Reynolds, D. J. A. Campbell, and H. Cox. Mr. le Hardy, selected in 1874, who was prevented by illness from passing last year, has also passed the final examination.

At Cambridge on Wednesday the rifle-shooting which was to determine the team to be selected to proceed to the international competition in America came to a close, and the team was appointed as follows:—Sir Henry Halford, Colonel Fenton, Messrs. Ferguson, Rigby, Humphry, Evans, Dunlop, F. T. Piggott, Fraser, and Gilder. Lieut. Fraser, 77th Regiment, has also been nominated a member of the team. Colonel C. L. Peel will act as umpire. Martin Smith goes as a member of the staff. The party sail on Aug. 16.—According to annual custom, the county volunteer artillery competition came off at Eastbourne on the same day. The first, second, and third prizes, value in all about £30, were won by the Nos. 1 and 2 batteries 6th Cinque Ports (Hastings), the fourth [by the 2nd Sussex (Fairlight), the fifth by the Shoreham detachment, and the 6th by the 9th Cinque Ports (Winfield and Pevensey). The inspecting officer was Lieutenant Brendon, R.A.



## NEW BOOKS.

Two good, solid, substantial volumes, whether they be regarded from the point of view of avoirdupois weight or of literary weight, present themselves for public recognition, which they will, no doubt, receive without stint, under the title of *Renaissance in Italy*, by John Addington Symonds (Smith, Elder, and Co.), one of them having for its theme "the revival of learning," the other, "the fine arts." The two are themselves supplementary, or rather complementary, of the volume, published in 1875, which had for its subject "the Age of the Despots." The whole work, a tetralogy as it may be called, is to be completed by the publication of a fourth volume dedicated to "Italian literature." The volume devoted to the "revival of learning" commences with a chapter in which the characteristics belonging to "the men of the Renaissance" are discussed. Then follow six chapters in which "humanism," divided into four periods, is the subject of discourse. After this comes a chapter in which the "special causes for the practice of Latin versification in Italy" are expounded, and in which there is a learned dissertation upon "Latin poetry," with specimens, usually, if not always, translated into English. The ninth and concluding chapter is occupied with a "general survey," down to the "decay of learning in Italy," when "all that was virile in humanism fled beyond the Alps," and the "transference of intellectual supremacy from Italy to Germany was speedily accomplished." And here it may be well to let the author state for himself the sense he attaches to the somewhat vague term "humanism." According to him, "The essence of humanism consisted in a new and vital perception of the dignity of man as a rational being apart from theological determinations, and in the further perception that classic literature alone displayed human nature in the plenitude of intellectual and moral freedom. It was partly a reaction against ecclesiastical despotism, partly an attempt to find the point of unity for all that had been thought and done by man, within the mind restored to consciousness of its own sovereign faculty. Hence the single-hearted devotion to the literature of Greece and Rome that marks the whole Renaissance era. Hence the watchword of that age, the *Littera Humaniora*." And Petrarch he regards "as the first, and, in some respects, the greatest of the humanists." He shows how the impulse, communicated in the first instance, as he holds, by Petrarch, was "continued by Boccaccio and his immediate successors." He bids us watch "the enthusiasm for antiquity strike root in Florence, spread to Rome, and penetrate the Courts of Italy," whilst "one city after another receives the light and hands it on, until the whole cycle of study has been traversed, and the vigour of the nation is exhausted." He points out how "Florence discovers manuscripts, founds libraries, learns Greek, and leads the movements of the fifteenth century;" and how "Naples criticises, Rome translates, Mantua and Ferrara form a system of education, Venice commits the literature of the classics to the press;" so that, "by the combined and successive activity of the chief Italian centres, not only is the culture of antiquity regained, it is also appropriated in all its branches, discussed and illustrated, placed beyond the reach of accident, and delivered over in its integrity to Europe." No more need be said to give an idea of the treat in store for any classical scholar who takes the volume in hand; but it is probable that the general reader will find more delight in the other volume, in which the author treats of "the fine arts;" for though in each case a special knowledge would undoubtedly be an aid towards thorough appreciation, it is not so absolutely necessary for adequate comprehension in the latter as in the former. The author, be it observed, does not "pretend to retrace the history of the Italian arts, but rather to define their relation to the main movements of Renaissance culture;" and, with that object before his eyes, he has "tried to explain the dependence of the arts on mediæval Christianity at their commencement, their gradual emancipation from ecclesiastical control, and their final attainment of freedom at the moment when the classical revival culminated." And in this part of his work he was in a great measure emancipated from the necessity, which was in other parts inevitable, of depending far more upon reading than upon that personal observation which brings a sense of satisfaction, and which he has exercised so conscientiously that he can say: "I am not aware of having mentioned any important building, statue, or picture which I have not had the opportunity of studying." What he has written "about the monuments of Italian art has always been first noted face to face with the originals, and afterwards corrected, modified, or confirmed in the course of subsequent journeys to Italy." It is not improbable that the spirit of controversy will be aroused by the author's first chapter, although it cannot be denied that there is much reason in the arguments he advances, and that he urges his arguments with force and eloquence. He insists that painting, "the art in which the Italians among all the nations of the world stand unapproachably alone," was, far beyond sculpture or even architecture, "the art demanded by the modern intellect upon its emergence from the stillness of the Middle Ages." And then he proceeds to utter what some enthusiasts will very likely consider flat blasphemy against painting, asserting that painting, so far as it might in the direction of piety, "had to omit the very pith and kernel of Christianity as conceived by devout, uncompromising purists," inasmuch as the art "cannot free itself from sensuous associations." And, by way of illustration, he relates an anecdote showing "how difficult even the holiest-minded and most earnest painter found it to effect the proper junction between plastic beauty and pious feeling;" he tells how "Fra Bartolommeo, the disciple of Savonarola, painted a Sebastian in the cloister of St. Marco, where it remained until the Dominican confessors became aware, through the avowals of female penitents, that this picture was a stumbling-block and snare to souls." It is obvious, of course, to suggest that those "female penitents" were just as likely to have come with evil thoughts ready formed to the contemplation of the picture as to have had such thoughts awakened by the picture itself. However, this is no place for disputation; and readers will do well to peruse and ponder all that the author has to say upon the subject. The author devotes a chapter to architecture and a chapter to sculpture, and then four chapters are given to painting, the subject upon which he bestows his chief attention. Then comes a chapter containing a biographical notice of Michael Angelo, afterwards a chapter occupied with a biographical sketch of Benvenuto Cellini; and, lastly, a chapter headed "the Epigoni," in which some account is "taken of the legacy bequeathed to the next generation by the great masters," and in which the author explains, for the information of "those who have visited the picture-galleries of Italy, and have noticed how very large a number of the painters flourished after 1550," why he has "persistently spoken of the last half of the sixteenth century as a period of decadence." Among those painters one would fain include Andrea del Sarto, but, as he died in 1531, that is impossible. Whosoever has suffered from the repetition of his numerous Madonnas may be pardoned for wishing that he had never been born, and will, at any rate, assent heartily to the

proposition that he "cannot take rank among the greatest Renaissance painters," and that "what he lacked was precisely the most precious gift—inspiration, depth of emotion, energy of thought." The Italians did well to dub him "the faultless painter;" for such an appellation generally implies insipidity. He aggravates the spectator, as Aristides aggravated the Athenian voter. The volume concludes with three appendices, one relating to "the pulpits of Pisa and Ravenna" and the origin of Niccolò Pisano; another to Michael Angelo's sonnets, of which several specimens have been selected and translated; and a third containing very useful "chronological tables of the principal artists mentioned" in the volume. From this volume no reader, whether acquainted with the classics or not, can fail to derive the greatest gratification, and most readers will derive instruction as well; whereas the other volume, from the nature of the case, will enlist the sympathies of those principally who are termed scholars. But in both volumes there is an abundance of intellectual pleasures collected by the cunning hand of a practised and eloquent writer, a learned and elegant scholar, a laborious and sympathetic observer, a keen and cultivated critic.

Unmistakable as was the favour bestowed upon "Roba di Roma," and great as the inclination will consequently be to fasten with avidity upon *Castle St. Angelo and the Evil Eye*, by William W. Story (Chapman and Hall)—a volume described as containing "additional chapters to 'Roba di Roma'"—it would be well for expectant readers to learn exactly what is in store for them, lest they should do the author the injustice, and inflict upon themselves the disappointment, of having looked for more than he professes to offer them. The volume, in point of fact, consists of two distinct parts. The former, relating to the Castle of St. Angelo, is reprinted from *Blackwood*; and the latter, dealing with superstitions concerning the "evil eye," and having no more to do with the Castle of St. Angelo and not much more with Rome and the rest of Italy than with other haunts of credulity, save that modern Italy supplies the most handy instances of belief in "jetta tura," appears to have "formed originally a chapter in the first editions of 'Roba di Roma,'" and to have now been reproduced after a temporary suppression. As to this latter part, opinions will, no doubt, differ; many will consider, as the author himself suggests, that the subject is "unprofitable;" and as many more, if not a great many more, will find, as he found, that it arouses their "interest and curiosity." At any rate, nobody can deny that the author must have expended upon it a vast amount of time and labour, and that, if he has not exhausted it, he has investigated it with a patience, a research, and an erudition worthy, somebody may think, of a better cause. It is interesting to learn that the aged and benignant Pope Pius IX. is himself popularly believed to be endowed with the fatal gift of the "evil eye;" so that, according to the account of a certain Roman, "everything he blesses makes *fiasco*," and it was no "wonder the workmen at the column in the Piazza di Spagna refused to work the other day in raising it, unless the Pope stayed away." This will be good news for the hon. member for Peterborough, who must have been scandalised lately at the number of peoples, nations, and languages represented by the pilgrims in search of the Pope's blessing. As regards the other part of the volume, it runs a risk of being considered a trifle dry; but there is certainly no little information, of no little interest—historical, antiquarian, and general—to be acquired from it. Indeed, it is a most erudite and thorough account of the Castle of St. Angelo from the time when it was known as the Mausoleum of Hadrian to the date of 1825, when "important excavations were made in the interior of the Castle, which led to very interesting discoveries," after which "little more remains to be said of the Castle, but that it is still a prison, and still a fortress, and well worthy to be seen from within as well as from without." The memorable incidents which took place, and the horrors which were perpetrated within, no mortal tongue or mortal pen can fully tell; but the glories which can still be seen from without are eloquently enumerated by Mr. Story. All that is to be seen is historic and interesting, if not glorious, from the purple mountains in the distance to the "piazza over the bridge at your feet," where "the beautiful Beatrice Cenci was executed." Be it added that there are nine illustrations—Castle St. Angelo, the Mole of Hadrian, Rome from the Villa Corsini, the Portico of Octavia, the house of Rienzi, basalt lions at the foot of the Capitol, the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, a portrait of Beatrice Cenci, and the Forum.

Under the title of *A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa*, by Lady Barker (Macmillan and Co.), the reader will find a very agreeable collection of letters, written with so much sprightliness, grace, and vivacity as to confirm the belief generally held that, in the epistolary style, women easily carry off the palm. Perhaps the matter is less admirable than the manner—that is to say, the writer's experiences appear to have been of such a kind, and acquired under such circumstances, that her account, though it will amply satisfy the requirements of the searcher after entertainment, will be of little or no use to anybody who has an eye to business, and who looks wistfully towards South Africa as a place where it might be advisable to settle with a view of wringing a livelihood and something more than a bare livelihood from the recesses of the earth or from any other source. The writer certainly kept house, for a year or so, in Maritzburg or the neighbourhood, and she has certainly recorded the tale of her fortunes with much detail and in the most charming fashion; but it is evident that her means, though she may consider them small, and her position, though it may not be very exalted, enabled her to live in a very different style from that which would have to be adopted by the ordinary settler or visitor, and that, though she may consider herself to have roughed it, her roughing differed from the real thing almost as much as to keep a stall at a fancy fair differs from standing behind a counter, or the encampment of volunteers at Wimbledon from an encampment of the troops on the Danube. She had, it is plain to see, leisure, opportunities, status; she could afford to treat Langalibalele and other chieftains as curiosities, and she could visit them, under worshipful escort and with good introductions, as one would visit the animals at the Zoological Society's Gardens. That she regarded the whole sojourn about which she has written as a mere piece of fun, as a sort of playing at housekeeping and residence in South Africa, is apparent from the nine illustrations, in which the spirit of caricature is conspicuous. And that spirit, to a considerable extent, pervades the text. The writer, in fact, belongs to the laughing school of philosophy, and clearly tries to show the ludicrous side of everything, or to put everything in a ludicrous light. Such writers amuse us, but seldom instruct us. In this case, however, the writer manages to convey more information than was perhaps to be expected; and, on the whole, she does not draw such a picture as would be likely to send anybody in a hurry, save for curiosity's sake and the delights of roaming, to the regions of "fair Natal." How wildly she can talk upon some subjects is proved by the very last sentence of her book:—"Spring is always lovely everywhere, but nowhere is it lovelier than in fair Natal." An Englishwoman ought surely to know

of one country in which Spring, when there is any, is about the most diabolical of all seasons nowadays, though it was not always so. She tells, moreover, of a dead lion so heavy "that it took two strong Kafirs to lift one of its ponderous fore-feet a few inches from the ground;" a statement at which, as it is only made on hearsay and not on her own authority, it may be permissible to express wonder, if not incredulity. For ladies the book is eminently adapted, inasmuch as the effects of climate upon dress come in for a considerable share of attention, and inasmuch as it is hardly too strong to say that the foremost place in the pages is occupied by a baby; but readers of both sexes will only have their own unhappy dispositions to blame if they fail to derive gratification from the volume.

## WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, BROAD SANCTUARY.

(To the Editor.)

Your kind notice, some months since, of a public appeal by the Duke of Westminster, on behalf of an undertaking then begun, for the thorough reparation and structural improvement, for sanitary purposes, of this hospital, elicited some portion of the prompt liberality towards that object which I now entreat the privilege of acknowledging through the same influential medium—namely, subscriptions amounting to £3400; more than a fourth of the total amount required. Will you permit me to state that the whole cost of the work (£12,000) must be paid on its completion, in October next; and that, other sources failing, the house committee must necessarily have recourse, for that purpose, to the small funded property of the hospital, which forms a portion of its annual income? This contingency will, I trust, be averted by the kind consideration of the public. A medical charity founded in 1719, which initiated the voluntary principle of hospital support in this country, and which is still almost entirely dependent upon it—which has an excellent medical school and every remedial and beneficent adjunct for the most efficient hospital administration in all its phases—will not, I trust, ask in vain for the means of providing and maintaining a most beneficial extension of its powers of usefulness. I should wish to add that her Majesty the Queen, who since 1838 has been a most liberal annual subscriber to the institution, has graciously aided this undertaking likewise for the public advantage, and that some of the principal City companies have generously responded to the president's appeal. Thanking you, on behalf of the authorities, for your own spontaneous assistance, I am, Sir, yours faithfully, P. P. BOUYERIE, Treasurer.

The fifty-mile race for £200 at the Alexandra Palace, between Stanton, the bicyclist, and three trotting horses, was won on Tuesday by the horses by nearly five miles.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public, and will remain open on the usual days until further orders during the absence of the Court.

Lady Louisa Tenison presented new colours to the Roscommon Militia, at Boyle, yesterday week, the occasion being the annual inspection of the regiment. The inspection was conducted by Colonel Bagot, commanding the Galway brigade.

It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire has guaranteed £200,000 towards the construction of a direct line between Eastbourne and the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern line, at a point between Ticehurst-road and Wadhurst stations.

The great annual show of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday, at Boston. The prize list amounts to nearly £2000, and the entries are unusually numerous, especially of horses and implements.

Upon a number of persons being fined, at Aberdare Police Court, for allowing dogs to be at large without being muzzled, Mr. Rhys, one of the sitting magistrates, remarked that as he himself had been inadvertently guilty of the same offence he should fine himself 5s.

The grand jury at the Somerset Assizes has thrown out the bill against Messrs. Isaac, Hickes, Bruce, Mitchell, and Tanner, who were committed on the Coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of the persons killed by the fall of the Widcombe Bridge, at Bath.

The Pickwick Bicycle Club has its races to-day (Saturday) at the Alexandra Palace; in the afternoon there is to be a promenade concert in the central hall, which will be followed by an extensive firework display by Mr. James Pain, who will repeat his highly-successful programme of the 12th inst.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Chorlton Townhall—the Bishop of Manchester in the chair—to establish a working men's club, it was stated, as showing the rapid growth of these institutions, that fifteen years ago there were in England and Wales only about fifty, whereas now there are upwards of 900, and the number is increasing at the rate of eighty or one hundred a year.

It was mentioned some months ago that a local and public subscription had been opened for the erection of the fine bronze group, by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., "The Deer-Slayer," in his native city of Exeter. We are informed that the proposal has been so well received as to leave no doubt of its success, but the committee still invite further contributions to make up the entire cost.

The Duke of Brunswick's mausoleum at Geneva, to be erected in the Jardin des Alpes, at a cost of 1,400,000f., is to include six white marble statues of his ancestors, beginning with Henry the Lion, and ending with his father, who fell at Quatre Bras. There are also to be representations of incidents in the history of the House of Brunswick, and a recumbent effigy of the Duke under a canopy supported by six marble columns, the whole surmounted by an equestrian statue.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held at the offices of the corporation, Southampton-street, Strand, on Tuesday. The chair was occupied by the Ven. Archdeacon Hessey. Dr. Pigott read the report, which stated that the income of the corporation during the past year had been £6072; and 279 cases had been relieved with grants ranging from £5 to £25. The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and seconded by Bishop Claughton, the Archdeacon of London.

The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society was opened on Tuesday, in the West Meadows, Edinburgh. The exhibition is one of the most successful ever held. The entries for the different classes of stock numbered 339 cattle, 342 horses, and 305 sheep. The principal prize for aged shorthorn bulls went to Mr. R. H. Brown, Northumberland, whose bull was preferred to that of Mr. W. Linton, of York, which was placed first at the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool, but here only obtained a commended ticket. There were 1250 entries of implements. The premiums offered amount to £2714, this being the highest sum ever offered by the society.



WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



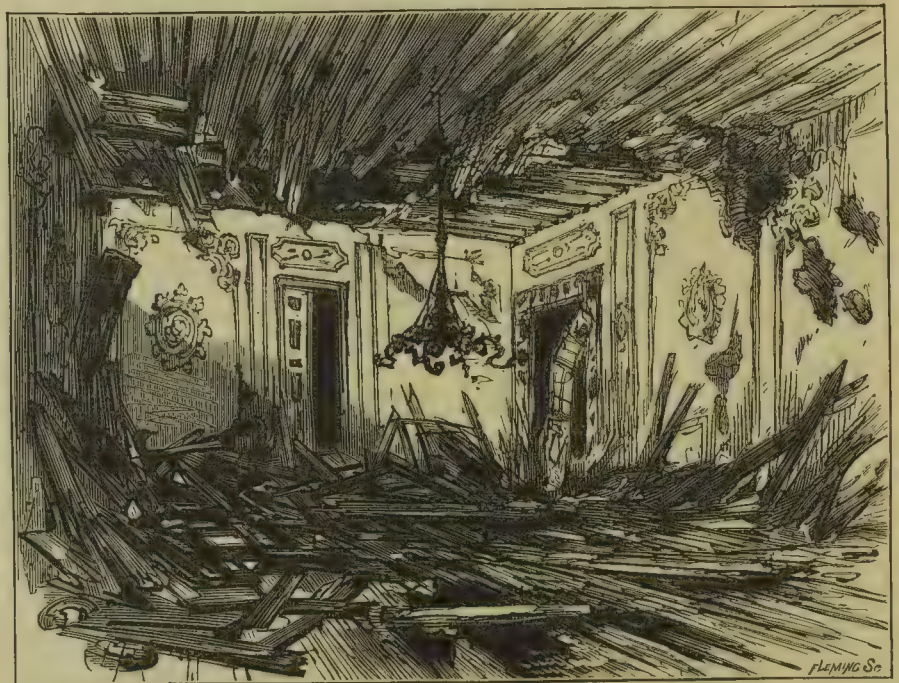
BRITISH CONSUL'S HOUSE.



INTERIOR OF BRITISH CONSUL'S STUDY.

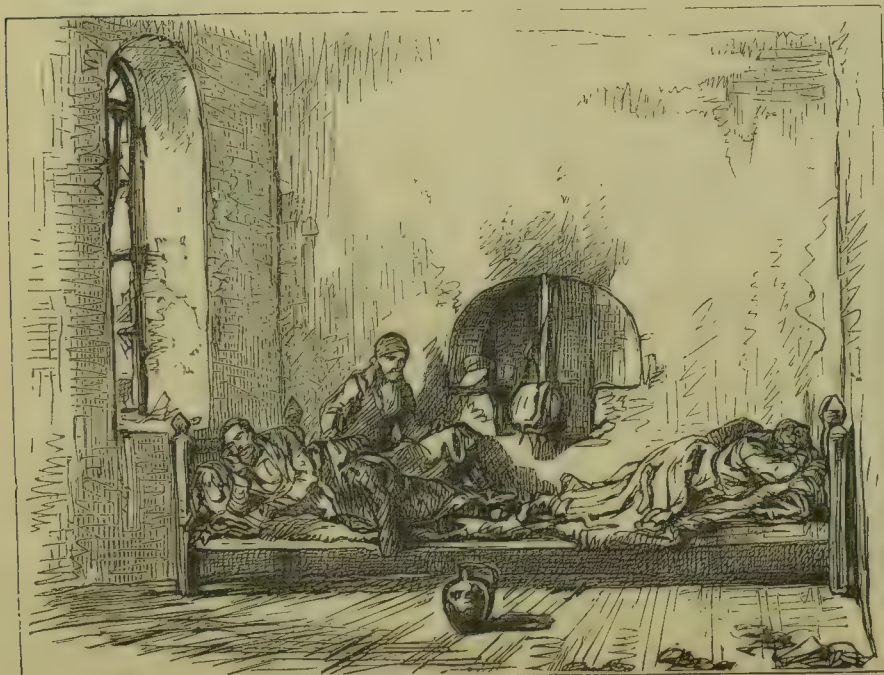


ENTRANCE TO HOSPITAL.



ROOM IN THE HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS' LODGING AT MATCHIN.



TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE AT MATCHIN SACKED BY THE BULGARIANS.



## THE STATUE OF KING ALFRED.

The interesting ceremony performed at Wantage by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, was described in our last. The marble statue of King Alfred, presented to his native town by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who entertained their Royal Highnesses at Lockinge House, is now shown in our illustration. It is the work of a sculptor of illustrious rank and considerable acknowledged talent, Count Gleichen, otherwise styled Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, nephew to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The statue is generally admired for its chaste simplicity and its majestic, yet calm, aspect. The figure is nine feet high, based on a massive plinth eight feet in height. The King wears a close cap-shaped helmet, a short coat of mail, and half-hose bandaged with strips of leather. He carries a battle-axe in one hand, and in the other a roll of parchment, which, presumably, is the code of laws which he gave to his subjects. The work, as a whole, is one on which the sculptor, the donor, and the town of Wantage may fairly be congratulated.

A correspondent supplies the following pedigree to show how both the Prince and Princess of Wales are lineally descended from the ancient Wessex Kings (the names of their ancestors who have actually reigned are printed in italics):—

Albert Edward, son of *Queen Victoria*, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, son of *George III.*, son of *Frederic Louis*, Prince of Wales, son of *George II.*

Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, son of Louisa, Duchess of Glucksburg, daughter of Louisa, Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, daughter of Louisa, Queen of Denmark, daughter of *George II.*

*George II.*, the common ancestor of both their Royal Highnesses, was son of *George I.*, son of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; who was daughter of *James I.*, son of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, daughter of *James V.*, King of Scotland, son of *James IV.*, King of Scotland; whose Queen, Margaret, was daughter of *Henry VII.*, son of Margaret Tudor, Countess of Richmond; she was daughter of John, Duke of Somerset, son of Margaret, Countess of Kent, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt, son of *Edward III.*, son of *Edward II.*, son of *Edward I.*, son of *Henry III.*, son of John, son of *Henry II.*; that King was son of Matilda, "the Atheling," Countess of Anjou, daughter of *Henry I.*; whose Queen, Matilda, "the Atheling," was daughter of Malcolm III.,



STATUE OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT, AT WANTAGE, BY COUNT GLEICHEN.

King of Scotland; and his Queen, Margaret (sister of Edgar Atheling, the last Saxon Prince and heir to the throne of England), was daughter of Edward, son of *Edmund Ironside*, son of *Ethelred the Unready*, son of *Edgar*, son of *Edmund*, son of *Edward the Elder*, son of *Alfred the Great*, son of *Ethelwolf*, son of *Egbert* (descendant of *Cerdic*), the Egbert who, dissolving the Heptarchy, became first King of England, in the year 827. *Cerdic* was King of Wessex from the Saxon conquest of Great Britain, at the end of the fifth century.

## HOME HOSPITALS FOR THE WELL-TO-DO.

A meeting of the committee recently appointed to consider the scheme for the promotion of home hospitals for the well-to-do was held at the Mansion House yesterday week, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. There were present Sir Francis Hicks, Mr. George Stanley, Dr. Quain; Mr. Albert G. Sandeman, and Mr. Clifford Wigram, directors of the Bank of England, and Mr. H. C. Burdett. It was resolved to establish an association to provide homes which should be self-supporting for the treatment and cure of diseases, as in hospitals, by skilled nursing, rest, and regulated diet, &c., with the comforts of home, for the benefit of persons who could afford to pay in various degree for such advantages. It was stated that upwards of 200 of the best known members of the medical profession and others had testified to the necessity of such a step in a population like that of London, including millions of people above the class for whom charitable accommodation could be properly found available in hospitals, but whose homes or lodgings were incapable of affording to them the comforts and special appliances, the skilled nursing, and regular attention which are necessary in cases of sickness. To supply that want it had been decided to establish homes for invalids, at which all charges should be fixed at such a rate as should cover the expenses incurred. In order to establish the first homes successfully it was necessary to provide sufficient funds to meet the primary outlay for buildings, fittings, furniture, &c. For that purpose the committee decided to make an appeal to the public for funds—say £20,000. They proposed that every contributor of fifty guineas and upwards should be regarded as a governor of the association with the following privileges—eligibility to serve on the committee of management, priority of admission to the homes, and power to nominate patients. Other donors would have privileges equal to the amount of their donation.



THE WAR: THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA GIVING CIGARETTES TO TURKISH PRISONERS AT SIMNITZA. FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the meeting of Middlesex magistrates on Thursday Lord Salisbury was unanimously re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The Prince of Wales has lent to the British Museum a fine papyrus he brought home from his Egyptian trip. It will be on view for some time longer in the Egyptian Room.

On Wednesday the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief made, in Hyde Park, his annual inspection of the battalions of Guards quartered at the west end of London.

Earl Granville, the president of the City Liberal Club, presided at the annual meeting of the members on Thursday at the Cannon-street Hotel.

The Thames International Regatta, which extends over three days, began on Thursday afternoon. We reserve our notice of it until next week.

A dramatic fête has been announced to be given at Lillie-bridge Grounds on Friday and Saturday (to-day), including a polo-match by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have, on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, M.P., determined to hold a special meeting in November for the purpose of admitting Mr. A. M. Sullivan to the English Bar.

We learn from the *City Press* that in the Tallowchandlers' Company Mr. G. Jeffkins has been elected master for the ensuing year; Mr. W. P. Brook of the Plaisterers' Company; and Mr. T. Fardell of the Car-men's Company.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* hears that the Society of Apothecaries, in addition to the usual medals and prizes for botany and chemistry given to medical students, intends to offer a silver medal for proficiency in botany, to be competed for by ladies only.

Captain Shaw presided at a meeting held this week at the chief station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, when a gold watch and chain and a purse of one hundred sovereigns were presented to Superintendent Bridges on his retirement from the brigade.

Thirty-two competitors started on Monday for the Lords and Commons' Swimming-Match in the Thames, which represented a distance of five miles and a half. Horace Davenport came in first, James Fearn second, and James Whittle third.

Mr. Wyndham Slade, of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Penzance, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. H. Patteson, who retired owing to ill-health, as magistrate of the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts; and Mr. A. S. Stonehouse Vigor, barrister, succeeds to the vacant recordership of Penzance.

Mr. Bacon has published a new map of London on a scale of four inches to the mile, with 2000 new streets. The map is on such a scale that almost a glance suffices to indicate a route, especially with the landmarks afforded by the prominence he has given to public buildings and railway stations.

The drawings submitted in competition by students of the schools of art throughout the United Kingdom during the present year were exhibited for private view at the South Kensington Museum on Monday. These works, regarded collectively, give a good account of the industry and ability of the art-students throughout the country.

A three-days' conference, with the object of suggesting improved methods for the moral and physical education of the deaf and dumb, has been held this week at the offices of the Social Science Association—a number of head masters of institutions and others giving the result of their experience in this direction.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, appealed to a meeting at the Mansion House on Thursday week, and to the public, for a fund of £5000 a year to promote the thorough exploration and civilisation of Africa. Commander Cameron, the Archbishop of York, Sir Henry Barkly, and others spoke in support of the same object, resolutions in favour of which were passed.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas White, escorted by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, went in state from the Mansion House to preside at the opening ceremony of what may be called New Billingsgate, meaning by that a structure which is henceforth destined to supersede in part, if not entirely, the famous locality, with its various surroundings and its nomenclature, long known to all Londoners.

A deputation from the Charity Organisation Society brought under notice of the Home Secretary last week the deplorable condition of poor Italian children who were brought over to this country as assistants to street musicians. Mr. Cross replied that this abominable traffic had already engaged his attention, and anything that the English law could do to suppress it should be put in force.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of July was 76,932, of whom 35,608 were in workhouses and 41,324 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, these figures show an increase of 15, and compared with 1875 and 1874 a decrease of 6288 and 15,327 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 565, of whom 358 were men, 166 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

At the last meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., in the chair—the sum of £3249 was awarded in relief to 1090 widows of deceased fishermen and seamen in annual grants, a similar sum being given in January each year to about an equal number; but, the dividends of the funded property not being sufficient, it was found necessary to sell out £1170 to meet the needed amount.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the successful candidates at the late examination for scholarships were presented, and congratulated by the chairman. Professor Gladstone, chairman of the Committee on Spelling Reform, brought up an amended memorial on the subject for presentation to the Education Department, and it was adopted. It is to be presented by a deputation.

A meeting of bondholders of the Turkish Loan of 1871 was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, for the purpose of considering an arrangement proposed by the financial commissioners of the Porte. The chief features in the proposal were the reduction of interest on the 1871 and 1854 loans, and the substitution of new bonds to carry out this change. With some provisos, the terms of the arrangement were agreed to. At a meeting of the 1854 bondholders, the scheme of the Porte's commissioners met, in the main, with the assent of those present.

Lord Hartington was on Wednesday evening presented with the honorary freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, and, with Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, and most of the prominent members of the Liberal party, was afterwards entertained at a banquet in the hall of that corporation. The noble Lord, in responding to the toast of his health, pointed out that the Opposition, by the course which they had pursued in Parliament, had forced upon the Government not only a strict but a calm neutrality in respect of the war between Russia and Turkey.

The annual conference of representatives of working men's clubs and institutes was held last Saturday at the house of the Society of Arts, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presiding. Some valuable papers were read, offering suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and discussing plans for improving the character of workmen's clubs and raising funds for their establishment; and after each discussion Mr. Stansfeld gave a practical address on the points at issue. At the close of a long sitting the delegates adjourned to the St. James's and Soho Club, where the Union prizes were presented.

A fair number of spectators assembled on the 19th inst. on the beautifully kept ground of the All-England Club, Wimbledon, to witness the final contest between Messrs. Spencer Gore and W. Marshall for the lawn-tennis championship. All three sets were won by Mr. Gore, who therefore becomes lawn-tennis champion for 1877, and wins the £12 12s. gold prize, and holds the silver challenge cup, value £26 5s. The second and third prizes were then played for by Messrs. W. Marshall and C. G. Heathcote (best of three sets by agreement). Mr. Marshall won two sets to love, and therefore takes the silver prize, value £12 12s. Mr. Heathcote takes the third prize, value £3 3s.

A monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society was held on Thursday week at the society's house in Hanover-square—Professor Flower, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Amongst the additions to the society's menagerie during the month of June were specially noticed a white-checked gibbon, presented by Mr. W. H. Newman, H.B.M. Consul, Siam, Bangkok, and brought to this country under the care of Mr. A. B. Houghton in the steam-ship Agamemnon; a Tibetan partridge, presented by M. J. M. Cornely, of Tours, C.M.Z.S.; a young male hippopotamus, acquired by purchase; a fine example of the black variety of the common leopard from Jahore, Malay Peninsula, presented by Sir Harry St. George Ord, Bart., C.B., F.Z.S.; and twenty common boa constrictors, produced alive by one of the boas in the society's gardens. This was the first occasion on which this serpent has bred in the gardens.

There were 2415 births and 1438 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the seven previous weeks had steadily increased from 13 to 169, further rose to 173 last week, which were, however, 116 below the corrected average weekly number. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 144 and 159 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 181 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 35. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 23 and 32 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 35. There were 42 deaths from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, and 21 from different forms of fever. The mean temperature was 59.1 deg. and 3.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 37.8 hours out of the 112 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

An influential deputation, including the Mayors of the chief provincial towns of England, waited yesterday week upon the Prince of Wales, as chairman of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881, and urged that a portion of the surplus sum from

that exhibition should be applied to the promotion of science and art in the provinces. They were adverse to the scheme of scholarships for provincial towns, proposed by the Commissioners, and asked that such assistance as could be afforded to them should be given for the erection and furnishing of museums. His Royal Highness, in reply, promised that the views of the deputation should be carefully considered by the Royal Commissioners. Lord Granville pointed out the grounds that existed in favour of establishing a central school of science and art in the metropolis, with its vast population, which had given one half the guarantee fund for the exhibition; but at the same time, he said, the special committee, of which he was the chairman, would carefully consider the request of the deputation. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P.

The annual meeting of costermongers, promoted by the Golden-lane Mission, took place on Tuesday evening in Foresters' Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. It appeared from the report that the burial club numbers 150 members, and has a balance in bank of £271. The Friends of Labour Club number one hundred members, each holding a £1 share. The Share Barrow Club has made advances to the amount of £57; and in the savings bank the number of deposits during 1876 has been 2326, and their amount £157. The remaining clubs affiliated with the institution were in an equally satisfactory condition. Previous to the meeting a show of donkeys was held in the open space adjoining the hall, and here Lord Shaftesbury, assisted by Lady Ethel Ashley, Mr. L. Ashley, and Mr. Athol Chichester, distributed the prizes. Hymns were then sung and several addresses were delivered, amongst others a very humorous one by a costermonger named Wilkins, who was loudly cheered. Colonel Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police, testified to the general good conduct of the costermongers, and expressed his satisfaction that the vexed question of Sunday trading was being gradually and amicably settled. Mrs. Griffin, on the part of the women of Golden-lane and its neighbourhood, thanked Lady Edith Ashley for the interests he took in their welfare, and presented her Ladyship with a timepiece.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, for the purpose of organising arrangements for an evening class to be formed under the direction of a Sergeant-Instructor of the Army Hospital Corps, to be trained in field surgery as practised at Aldershot; the class to consist of volunteer medical officers, who would each qualify himself to instruct a certain number of men in his regiment in the duty of attending to the sick and wounded in the field. Several medical officers of volunteer corps have already given in their adhesion to the movement. The secretary, Mr. Maclure, read a letter from Sir W. Muir, D.G., Army Medical Department, giving various suggestions as to the proper mode of carrying out the project; and also one from Captain St. John Mildmay, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, intimating the approval of his Royal Highness of its principle, provided the question of expense could be met. Miss Nightingale, he added, offered to subscribe £5 in support of the necessary funds. Major Duncan, on the part of the Order of St. John, tendered all the ambulances and other appliances of that society for the purposes of the new organisation, but suggested that the volunteer bearers should be trained to give their assistance in every form of accident as well as those of war. The chairman gave his entire approval to the plan and objects of the proposed society. After some discussion, the secretary announced a list of subscriptions, including five guineas from the chairman; and Major Duncan proposed a resolution proposing to request the Secretary for War to order an army medical officer and hospital sergeant to remain in London to instruct, in case the Volunteer Bearers Association should be able to mature its arrangements. Dr. Day seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

## AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

The Stafford House committee for the relief of sick and wounded Turkish soldiers is distributing with all possible rapidity the funds at its disposal. At the meeting yesterday week of the full committee it was determined to send out four more surgeons, in addition to the five who have arrived, fully equipped. Besides these Mr. Kennett is superintending the distribution of appliances and the establishment of hospitals, of which three are in working order under other doctors at Schumla, Varna, and Rustchuk. Mr. Pratt, of Royston Hall, Norfolk, has volunteered to proceed to the East as assistant commissioner, and will take out the next supply of stores. Lord Blantyre has generously sent out a number of medical men at his own expense, and altogether no fewer than twenty-three English surgeons of proved capacity will represent in a practical form the assistance which the good feeling of Englishmen tenders in mitigation of the horrors of war. Subscriptions continue to flow in and are urgently needed. At the meeting of the committee on Wednesday further subscriptions were announced to the extent of £1400, including one anonymous donation of £1000. The Duke of Sutherland has addressed a letter to the secretaries of the trades societies asking them to afford their powerful aid to the Stafford House Committee in its endeavours to alleviate the

sufferings of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. He states "it is a question entirely of sympathy with men who are suffering from no fault of their own, but who have been taken from their homes to repel an invasion of their country, begun at the very moment when their rulers have adopted and are striving to carry out a liberal Constitution."

A committee of ladies has been formed at Constantinople for preparing bandages, sheets, and other necessities urgently required for the Turkish sick and wounded. They are independent of any society, and are ready to give the benefit of their work to any persons who may be at the seat of war, and can make proper use of the articles they are prepared to send. In this way a great deal of good can be done with comparatively small means, as the ladies forming the committee give their own work and that of their friends to make what is necessary. They have already sent sheets and pillow-cases for 300 beds to Batoum; lint, bandages, &c., to Erzeroum; and are about to send off mattresses and other necessities to Varna. All these articles have been made up by themselves, and have been forwarded to English surgeons employed in the Turkish hospitals. The president of the committee is Mrs. Layard, and among its members are the Princess Reuss (the German Ambassador) and Madame d'Ehrenhoff, the wife of the Swedish Minister. Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Henry Allix Hanson, Great Winchester-street, E.C., for the Ladies' Committee in Aid of the Sick and Wounded.

The following is an extract from a letter of an English officer employed at the seat of war in Asia Minor, dated Erzeroum, June 28, 1877:—"I have telegraphed to Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay for help for the sick and wounded here (Erzeroum). There are 1300 wounded here already; and in a few days' time we shall have 2500 wounded at least, and there are also 1000 sick (all Turkish soldiers), and only fourteen so-called doctors and surgeons in the whole place, of whom not more than three or four are competent to perform surgical operations. Many men were here yesterday whose wounds, received on June 16, were not dressed until arrival here (ten or twelve days' interval), and that by some American missionaries, who are now hard at work in the hospitals, and who gave me yesterday a shocking account of the state of the wounds they had examined. If you or your friends have a few pounds to spare, they could not be better employed than in aid of the sick and wounded in Asia Minor. The Turkish soldiers have been behaving splendidly, and they deserve all the help and sympathy they can get."

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland report that, in reference to the scholarships founded by them in Trinity College in connection with the Royal Schools, they have made certain alterations as to their pecuniary value, and also in the course for the competitive examination preliminary to obtaining them. The Commissioners add that the primary schools established for the benefit of the children of their tenantry continue to be very largely attended.

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## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Gustave Doré has come and gone—has received our welcome and bidden us farewell in his usual "lightning express" way. He was at Lady Holland's garden party on Saturday; and on Monday he visited Stoke Pogis to see the churchyard which, it is said, suggested to the poet Gray the composition of the *Elegy*, and, as was remarked by the anonymous but gifted author of the advertisement setting forth that Pope's villa was for sale, speaking of the grotto in which the poet is reputed to have written the "Universal Prayer," "it is probable that he may have done so." Gustave Doré intends, I am told, to illustrate the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" on the same grandiose scale as that in which he has embellished Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Meanwhile, the Briarean painter is hard at work on his pictures for the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and his "leisure" is occupied by the completion of the wood drawings for a sumptuous edition of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," to be published next season by Messrs. Hachette. I have seen some of the drawings on the wood, and others which have been engraved, and they are really marvels of force and fancy.

Touching Gray's immortal poem, has it been noticed once, or twice, or five hundred times, or has it been pretty well forgotten, that the first stanza of the *Elegy* is as close a paraphrase, or rather as close an imitation, of the opening of the second canto of the "Inferno" as the exordium to the *Fairy Queen* is an imitation, or rather a translation, of the first four lines (and usually suppressed as apocryphal) of the *Æneid*? *Ille ego qui quondam, &c.* Here is Gray:—

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,  
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Here is Dante:—

Lo giorno se n'andava, e l'aer bruno  
Toglieva gli animali che sono in terra  
Dalle fatiche loro; ed io sol uno  
M'apparecchiava a sostenere la guerra.

In the late Prebendary Ford's translation (a very admirable one), London, 1875—

The day was parting, and the dusky eve  
Released the animals from toil and care;  
When I forlorn, with no such sweet reprieve,  
Was arming me, the double fight to bear.

It is curious that the commentators on the *Elegy*, overlooking (so far as I can gather from the commentators) the coincidence I have pointed out, have accused Gray of borrowing the first line from a passage in the "Purgatorio" beginning "Squilla di lontano."

The English language is in danger. On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Harrowby moved for copies of a warrant signed by the Master of the Rolls, March 8, 1856, for sending to the Stationery Office certain Admiralty records to be "pulped." In vain do I dig and delve in my dictionaries for the verb active "to pulp;" but I am helped in the endeavour to comprehend the mysterious announcement by reading in an American paper that the Treasury Department at Washington had invited tenders for the purchase of some hundreds of tons of pulp, the product of macerated greenbacks and other public securities which had been called in. Fancy wearing a pennypaper collar which had once been a thousand-dollar bill or a ten-thousand dollar "Five-Twenty!" "To what base uses!" &c. Was Mr. Pigott, I wonder, expected to have a technical knowledge of "pulping" when he was appointed Comptroller of the Stationery Office?

To my mind, morally certain as I am that were I to offer myself for examination for the post of a tide-waiter I should be plucked, a great deal too much is required from candidates for public employment in the way of scholastic and technical knowledge. Postulants for commissions in the Line are asked to fit all the Scriptural characters mentioned in "Absalom and Achitophel" with their proper political personalities; while aspirants for the Civil Service are expected to give the precise etymology of every word in the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales." Ah! it was different in the good old times, the rare old times when a candidate for a berth in Somerset House, being asked by the Chief of the Department what were his qualifications, replied that he combined "the wildest humour with the most passionate invective." And he got the berth.

I copy the following, simply because it is curious, from that budget of curiosities, the "Private Correspondence of Thomas Raikes, Esq., with the Duke of Wellington and other distinguished Contemporaries." The letter is addressed by the Duke to Mr. Raikes, in Paris:—

My dear Sir, London, March 24, 1833.

I am afraid that Count Mastuscevic is mistaken, and that the Emperor will find his fleet relieved off Sebastopol. Where is Old England, with all her interests in the Levant and in Asia, in all this? Ever yours most faithfully,  
WELLINGTON.

The question so pithily put forty-four years since by the victor of Waterloo is being reiterated, with somewhat embarrassing pertinacity, just now. The precise mistake made by Count Mastuscevic I cannot well make out; but he seems to have been a gentleman of very strong opinions, and a prophet to boot. I find him writing from Belvoir Castle to Raikes in 1832:—"Things look more and more gloomy in France. They are sure to have a blow up in a short time; and then they must cut their own throats: which will be a great blessing to Europe." A true philanthropist, Count Mastuscevic!

A handsome window in stained glass has just been put up in the church of East Bergholt as a memorial to John Constable, R.A., who was born in that parish, and did much of his admirable work on the banks of the "gently-flowing Stour." The artist loved "brimming" rivers and marshy pastures and plashing "back waters." "Gif me my ompeller, I am going to see Mr. Gonstable's bictures," old Henry Fuseli used to say when any new work appeared from the pencil of John Constable, the "rainiest" painter of his day. He was the Jupiter Pluvius of landscape art; and not Ruysdael, not David Cox even, could put so much moisture in his clouds as Constable managed to infuse into his. Do you know his magnificent picture of Salisbury with the cathedral in the distance? Properly to appreciate its aqueous qualities you should be provided, not only with an umbrella, but likewise with a waterproof and goloshes.

Mem: I notice that the comic *feuilletonnistes* of the Paris press have adopted a (to me) new term for an umbrella. They call it a "Robinson." The expression puzzled me at first; but ultimately I cried "Eureka," remembering Robinson Crusoe and his goatskin parasol.

The "Custom of Dunmow" has been duly celebrated this year, under the patronage of the veteran novelist to whom the modern revival of this ancient "whimsey" is really due. Twenty-two years have passed away since Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth sat as judge in a "flitch-of-bacon" case in the Town-hall of Dunmow; Mr. Robert Bell being counsel for the claimants, and Mr. Dudley Costello acting as *Avvocato del*

*Diavolo*, and conducting the examination in opposition. The claimants were the lively Chevalier de Chatelain, the translator into French of the "Merchant of Venice," and his wife—the lady being a countrywoman of our own. Another pair of candidates appeared in the person of a Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar. The mixed jury of maidens and bachelors (what should they know of connubial felicity or the reverse?) having arrived at a verdict "in accordance with the evidence," the flitch was awarded; the happy quartet were duly carried in triumph, and there were very "high jinks" indeed in the Windmill Field, in the presence of some seven thousand spectators.

At the celebration of last week Mr. Saville, of Dunmow, was judge, and Mr. Harrison Ainsworth was only the tutelary genius of the solemnity. Robert Bell and Dudley Costello (was there ever such a prolific magazine-writer as D. C.?) are dead. There were but one couple of claimants to make oath and affirm, kneeling on the "sharp stones," that for three years their married lives had been marked by unbroken fidelity and affection. Then I read that the bacon was presented to them "amid the firing of cannon," and after that there was abundance of cheers, and laughter, and brass bands—I have no doubt, of beer likewise, and all the rest of it. I am not much in love with the "Custom of Dunmow." Are you? In the French institution of the "Rosière" there is some sense; and the honours and rewards bestowed on "the best girl" of the village are a salutary incitement to good conduct, and help the fortunate maiden to that dowry which, be it ever so small, every French Beatrix must have ere she can hope to secure a Benedict. I fail to perceive similar usefulness in the gammon of bacon prize; and altogether the "custom," of which neither the local gentry nor the clergy approve, would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof. The monks of Dunmow Priory, who, it is said, devised these silly saturnalia some time in the eleventh century, were doubtless the drollest of wags; but there are many mediæval jokes which have come to possess a very "ancient and fish-like smell," and will not bear resuscitation.

G. A. S.

## CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of pensions, making a total of £1200, granted during the year ended June 20, 1877, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Mrs. Mary Clifton Smith, in recognition of the services rendered to the cause of science and archaeology by her husband, the late Mr. George Smith, and in consideration of his discoveries in Mesopotamia, £150.

Mrs. Anastasia Lane, in recognition of the literary services of her husband, the late Mr. Edward William Lane, the eminent Oriental scholar, £100.

Mr. Thomas Edward, a Scottish naturalist, £50.

Mrs. Frances Mary Noble, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her husband, the late Mr. Matthew Noble, sculptor, £150.

Mr. Thomas Wilmshurst, in consideration of his services to art in connection with enamel painting and staining upon glass, £100.

Miss Mary Ann De Foe, Miss Jane Amelia De Foe, and Miss Sarah Frances De Foe, the lineal descendants of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," £75 each.

Miss Selina Henrietta Burgoyne, in addition to the pension of £75 a year granted in consideration of the distinguished military services of her late father, Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, £75.

Miss Mary Ann Parris, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her father, the late Mr. Edmund Thomas Parris, £100.

Mrs. Jemima Charlotte Bleek, in recognition of the literary services and labours of her husband, Dr. Bleek, late Keeper of the Grey Library at Cape Town, a distinguished linguist and African scholar, £100.

Miss Martha Charters Somerville, the daughter and biographer of Mary Somerville, in addition to the pension of £50 granted to her by warrant, dated Feb. 4, 1873, £50.

Mrs. Frances Sophia Rumsey, in consideration of the long and able services rendered to sanitary science by her late husband, Dr. Henry Wyldbore Rumsey, F.R.S., £100.

Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower has accepted the office of president of the Art Department of the Social Science Congress for the ensuing year, to be held at Aberdeen.

Much approbation was expressed on Saturday by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District who visited the Asylum for Imbecile Persons at Caterham.

Judgment was delivered in the Wreck Commissioner's Court on Saturday, after an inquiry extending over several weeks, upon the loss of the Great Queensland. The vessel, which was of 1793 tons burden, having on board thirty-three passengers, a crew of thirty-six men, a general cargo, and between thirty-three and thirty-four tons of gunpowder and other explosives, left Gravesend for Melbourne on Aug. 5 last. She was spoken on the 12th of the same month, and was never afterwards heard of, but portions of her wreck came ashore on the south coast of England. Mr. Rothery, the Commissioner, in delivering judgment, reviewed at great length the nature and stowage of the ship's cargo, and came to the conclusion that the loss of the ship with all on board was in all probability due to the spontaneous combustion of two tons of patent gunpowder. He also held that there had been negligence on the part of the owners in the stowage of the explosives, in shipping which in the manner they had done they had infringed the Thames Conservancy by-laws. The Commissioner pronounced no opinion as to the liability incurred by the various parties concerned, and no costs were given.

The annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has already been fixed to be held at Hereford, and the arrangements of proposed excursions have been made. The Hereford meeting will be held under the presidency of the Bishop of Hereford, and among the local patrons are Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county and High Sheriff, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Powis, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Bradford, Earl Ducie, and all the local M.P.s. Sir W. Guise is the president of the section of Antiquities; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., of History; and Mr. Gambier Parry, of Architecture. On the afternoon of the opening day Sir Gilbert Scott will conduct the visitors round the cathedral, and give a historical description of the fabric. There will be excursions on every day of the Congress, with the exception of the opening day, to objects of archaeological and antiquarian interest in the surrounding district. These will include a considerable number of churches of antiquarian interest, including the minster at Leominster, and Ludlow church, Ludlow Castle, Kilpeck Castle, Ewyas Harold Castle, Goodrich Castle, Kentchester (Magna Castra), with a Roman road crossing Offus Dyke near, and Credenhill Camp will be visited, and it is proposed to wind up the meeting by devoting a day to an excursion to Tewkesbury to examine Tewkesbury Abbey, now in course of restoration.

## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 20th inst., says:—A most interesting discovery of antiquarian remains has just been made close to the town of Storeheddinge, in Zealand. About nine feet below the surface of the earth a tumulus was discovered, surrounded, as usual, with fifteen large stones raised on end and covered with other large stones, which when removed disclosed the interior of the tomb, which was about sixteen feet long and three feet wide. On the bottom was laid a broad piece of oaken plank, on which were found the remains of a woman, evidently buried in her clothes, the face turned towards the east, the left arm crossed over the chest, and the right arm stretched out by the side of the body. A large number of vessels of various kinds were placed round the head, the most remarkable being a cup of blue glass, surrounded by a richly-chased silver rim, representing the leaves of the vine, having an inscription in Greek characters which, translated, means "Farewell." Next may be mentioned another cup of red-coloured glass and a large vase of green glass, besides many pieces of other cups which had been crushed by one of the stones having fallen in. In the blue cup the ribs, and in the red cup other bones of different kinds of fishes were discovered. To the right of the head lay a gold coin which had evidently been used as an earring, dating from the reign of the Roman Emperor Probus, whose short reign lasted from about the year 276 to 282. The tomb consequently cannot date further back than from A.D. 276. A large and beautifully-embossed ring of gold inclosed the neck, and close to the right shoulder lay a thick golden pin, probably used to hold the upper garment together. On two fingers of the right hand were two massive rings of gold, the one spiral-formed, the other plain; while close to the waist one large and several smaller buckles of silver were discovered. A collection of bones of various animals lay close to the feet of the body, as well as a wooden basin ornamented with bronze handles, containing forty-two dice turned from bone, and apparently used for play. In a large Roman basin of bronze, which stood at the extreme end of the tomb, the bones of a small pig were found, other bones of the same animal being discovered in the surrounding earth, as well as the remains of human beings, possibly bones of slaves who had been sacrificed at the funeral. The discovery is here looked upon as being of the very highest antiquarian importance, it being, for instance, the first time that any object bearing a Greek inscription has been found in Scandinavia; while it adds another proof of the relations which so early existed between the North and the South, which were mostly carried on through the present Russian provinces, and which finally, in the eighth or ninth century, culminated in the creation of a special body-guard of the Emperor in Constantinople, consisting of the so-called "Varangians"—an institution which lasted nearly until the final overthrow of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks. The Government is going to institute further researches round the tomb, as many signs seem to indicate that this place in olden times has been a kind of regal burial-place.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There is a Partial Eclipse of the Sun on the 9th, but it is invisible from Europe. It begins at 4h. 12m. a.m., Greenwich mean time, in north latitude 72 deg. 50 min. and west longitude 37 deg. 50 min. At the greatest phase of the eclipse nearly two thirds of the Sun's diameter will be obscured—viz., at 5h. 30m. a.m., Greenwich time—in north latitude 62 deg. 31 min., and west longitude 138 deg. 20 min. The eclipse ends at 6h. 48m. a.m., Greenwich time, in north latitude 35 deg. 48 min., and west longitude 179 deg.

A Total Eclipse of the Moon, visible from England, takes place on the 23rd, in the early night hours. The Moon rises at 7h. 1m. p.m., the eclipse begins at 9h. 14m. p.m., the beginning of the total eclipse is at 10h. 19m., the middle of the eclipse is at 11h. 11m. p.m.; the end of the total eclipse is at 3m. after midnight; and the Moon is due south at 24m. after midnight, and the end of the eclipse is in the morning of the 24th, at 9m. after 1h. a.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose south latitude is 11 deg. 19 min., and whose longitude is 12 deg. 45 min. east of Greenwich.

The Moon is near Mercury and Venus on the evening of the 10th, near Jupiter during the evenings of the 17th and 18th, and near Saturn and Mars during the night of the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 2nd	at 21 minutes	after 10h	in the morning.
New Moon	"	9th	"	5 " morning.
First Quarter	"	15th	"	10 " afternoon.
Full Moon	"	23rd	"	11 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	"	31st	"	9 " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 9th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 23rd.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 8h. 23m. p.m., on the 9th at 8h. 16m. p.m., on the 14th at 8h. 7m. p.m., on the 19th at 7h. 54m. p.m., on the 24th at 7h. 40m. p.m., and on the 29th at 7h. 25m. p.m.; being 42m., 44m., 44m., 41m., 37m., and 32m. respectively after sunset on these evenings. He is near the Moon on the 10th, in his descending node on the 16th, in aphelion on the 26th, and at his greatest (eastern elongation 27 deg. 5 min.) on the last day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 8h. 30m. p.m., or 58m. after sunset; on the 19th at 8h. 10m. p.m., or 57m. after sunset; and on the 29th at 7h. 48m. p.m., or 55m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 10th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 40m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 55m. p.m.

Mars rises on the 8th at 9h. 5m. p.m., or 1h. 31m. after sunset, which interval decreases to 1h. 11m. by the 18th, and to 50m. by the 28th, the planet rising on these last two named days at 8h. 26m. p.m. and 7h. 45m. p.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th, in perihelion on the 21st, near the Moon on the 25th, and near Saturn on the 26th. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 48m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 53m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 38m. a.m.

Jupiter is an evening star from the 11th. He sets on the 1st at 0h. 52m. a.m., on the 10th at 0h. 15m. a.m., on the 19th at 1h. 35m. p.m., and on the 29th at 10h. 56m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and stationary among the stars on the 20th. He is due south at 8h. 53m. p.m. on the 1st, at 7h. 56m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 6h. 54m. p.m. on the last day.

Saturn rises on the 8th at 8h. 42m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset; on the 18th at 8h. 2m. p.m., or 49m. after sunset; on the 28th at 7h. 21m. p.m., or 28m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 25th. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 46m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 41m. a.m.

The Walker Art-Gallery, the magnificent gift of the present Mayor of Liverpool to the Corporation of the town, will be opened by the Earl of Derby on Sept. 6 next. The noble Earl has also accepted an invitation to a civic banquet at Liverpool Townhall on the evening of the same day.





SKETCH PLAN OF THE ROUTES OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN TURKEY.

## THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN BULGARIA.

With reference to our Map of the routes which have been taken by the different Russian army corps for their advance through Bulgaria from the Danube to the Balkans, and over the Balkans into the plains of Roumelia, we would direct attention to the figures introduced at intervals along the lines of march. These denote in some instances which of the several army corps or divisions of the army, to be respectively distinguished by their proper numbers, have proceeded by each particular route through Wallachia and Moldavia; but their actual positions on the 26th inst., when the central division, to which belong the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, crossed the Danube at Simnizza, will be found more conspicuously marked. It will be observed that while the fourteenth army corps, forming the right wing of the entire military array, having crossed the Danube at Braila or Galatz, has moved southward in the Dobrudscha to Medjidieh and Kustendje, the twelfth and thirteenth army corps, with other forces, under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief, has advanced from Sistova up the course of the Jantra to Timova, which was reached on the 6th inst.; and from which the vanguard of the eighth army corps has been thrown forward over the Balkan mountain range, by the Hainkoi and Shipka passes, descending on the Roumelian side into the Valley of the Tunja. It is now at Kazanlik and Eski Zagra, almost close upon the branch railway from Yamboli to Adrianople. The ninth army corps, in the mean time, has captured the fortress of Nikopol or Nicopolis, where a third bridge over the Danube will now be available, but it seems to have met with some resistance in advancing southward to Plevna. It is understood that two Russian army corps are to be occupied with the siege of Rustchuk, while those which have entered through the Dobrudscha will be employed in the siege of Silistria; and these Danubian fortresses will, altogether, engage the services of nearly 100,000 men, or more than half the Russian army in the field. The remaining portion of the Russian forces, which must now undertake the task as well of securing their positions and communications in Middle Bulgaria, as of gaining all the passes of the Balkans, and achieving the conquest of Roumelia to Adrianople, is not at all too strong for the purpose. Its left flank is constantly exposed to an attack from the Turkish army now sheltering itself behind the impregnable fortress of Shumla, which has ready communications with Varna, and thereby with the whole Turkish Empire by sea. At the same time there is a separate Turkish force, under Osman Pasha, hovering on the Russian right flank at Plevna, and capable of inflicting serious blows. The strategic position, therefore, of the Russian army in Bulgaria does not seem to be the most favourable. We will here reprint an extract from the late Sir John Burgoyne's commentary upon this subject, quoted by Colonel Evelyn Wood, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in his lecture to the officers at Aldershot, just before the outbreak of the present war.

Sir John Burgoyne, writing in the spring of 1854, when, as he thought, the Turks would endeavour to hold in force the line of the Danube, which becomes more easy to pass as the summer draws on, remarked as follows:—

“To whatever extent they (the Russians) may threaten the two flanks or make partial attacks there, or whatever line they may determine to take for their subsequent advance, the real point where they will make their great effort to cross the Danube with their main forces may be expected to be in or about the centre. By this means the whole of the defensive line of the river will be cut in two, and, the Russians once

firmly established on the right bank, the Turks must necessarily retire to Shumla and the Balkan; and it is to be hoped this will be effected before the detached corps on the flanks shall be too much compromised. A river of the extent of this portion of the Danube—that is, some hundreds of miles—forms no feature of defence to a country; it presents merely an obstacle which some portable bridges in a few hours obliterate. If there were any strong fortresses on the line of the enemy's route, they should be well garrisoned, and would be more particularly harassing to an invader if there were attached to them an equally strong *tête-de-pont*, so as to secure access to both banks. The best chance of defence on this part of the frontier would be by retaining a very slight hold on the river (except where there might be good fortresses), and by concentrating the army in the rear, ready to fall upon the first advance across it should circumstances afford a favourable opportunity, which is hardly to be expected.

“The first real defence, then, that it would appear could be prudently made would be on the Balkan passes; each of these, it is said, prevents very strong features that might, no doubt, be much improved by intrenchments and engineering



THE BOAT NEW BEDFORD, WHICH HAS CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

work of different kinds. It is probable that the line of real attack on the Balkan would be more clearly indicated, or more easily ascertained, than that on the Danube, and against it the means and forces would naturally then be augmented. Still, a leading arrangement for defence would be good reserves in the rear, to support whatever part would be found to require it.”

The Turks should, therefore, concentrate their army south of the Balkans, and, having retarded the advance of the Russians on the plain north of the mountains as much as possible, without incurring serious loss, should hold the passes at least long enough to enable the main body to concentrate on the real Russian advance. The Russians will naturally attempt to combine their forces for a simultaneous attack on the Turks, who should endeavour, from a central position, to retard one column as it emerges from the mountains, while they throw the bulk of their army on to the others. To a capable commander, with a mobile army, such a position, behind a difficult mountain chain, offers great advantages; but it remains to be seen whether the Turks will succeed in making use of it.

## THE LITTLE BOAT THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

On Saturday evening, the little boat which had left America for England with only a man and a woman on board arrived at Penzance. We give an illustration of this wonderful little craft. She is called the *New Bedford*, after the town of New Bedford, Massachusetts, from which she hails. The *New Bedford* is a boat only twenty feet long, and her burden capacity is a little over a ton and a half. She carries two masts, one anchor, and a drogue. She is built of cedar, and is rigged as what is known as “a leg-of-mutton rigged schooner.” The name of the owner is Captain Thomas Craps, aged thirty-five, who, with his wife, has bravely crossed the Atlantic in such a tiny craft. The voyage was commenced on May 28, when the vessel left New Bedford, but from stress of weather she had to put into Chatham, Massachusetts, where she stayed until June 2. Then the sails were again hoisted, and the little vessel left on her perilous voyage, with a fair wind. All went well for three days, the wind being S.W., and the sea calm. The wind then changed to south-east, and it came on foggy for four days, and continued often foggy up to the time when they reached the Grand Banks, seventeen days out. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use, as it was too light. Whilst off the Banks they saw a keg floating, which luckily they were able to secure. Captain Craps knocked off the iron hoops, and with some canvas made a new drogue, which answered admirably. It was the more needed, since at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie to nearly three days in a gale of wind. After leaving the Banks, where they lay to in a gale fifteen hours, the weather improved, and they sailed on till June 21, when another gale was encountered. While lying to, the *New Bedford* spoke the steamer *Batavia*, from which assistance was offered. An offer was made to take them on board, which was bravely declined. After this incident they encountered a succession of gales. During the voyage, which took forty-nine days, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare oar on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The sea was running very high; and during all this time, even when lying down to rest, they had to lie on wet clothes—everything being wet on board. On one occasion the captain was seventy hours steering without relief, the weather being frightful; another time he was eighteen hours continuously attending to the drogue. Captain Craps says he could not have stood another fifteen days; indeed, he had not slept for seventy hours when he landed. His average of sleep whilst coming across was under four hours a day. Among the extraordinary things connected with this voyage is that it had to be run by dead reckoning, as the *New Bedford* carried no chronometer. Only on two occasions could they get their longitude. When speaking the two vessels, Captain Craps had intended to make for Falmouth; but the wind was against it. Captain and Mrs. Craps seem wonderfully well after the hardships they have undergone.

The Select Committee which has been inquiring into the constitution, duties, and working of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade recommends that it should be transferred from the Board of Works to the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, with authority to act within the city of London when occasion requires.

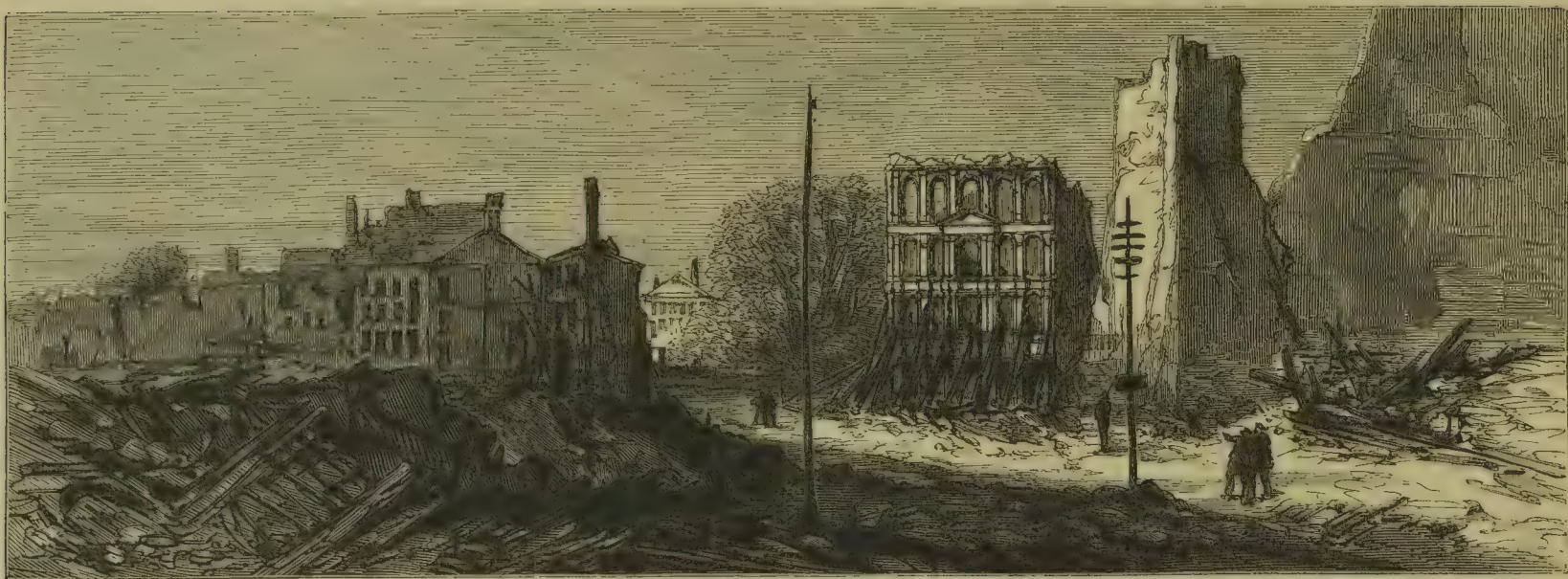
The annual meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers opened on Tuesday at Bristol. There was a large attendance. Mr. T. Hawkesley, C.E., in his opening address, said it was the duty of the Government to adopt such timely measures as would secure to us the paths of the ocean for our food inwards and our manufactures outwards. He deprecated the building of enormous and unwieldy floating castles, and advocated the construction of a fleet of swift, light, well-engined ships, equally capable of sailing or steaming. He thought the extreme action of some of the working classes the cause of England's trades going abroad. There was a conversation in the evening.

## THE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The destruction by fire on the 20th ult. of the best part of the town of St. John, the capital of New Brunswick, has been, during several weeks past, a theme of regretful comment. A view of the city and harbour appeared in our Journal three weeks ago. We have received from a colonial correspondent, Mr. Forshaw Day, of Halifax, sketches of the ruins in Market-square and King-street, and those of the Victoria Hotel and several public buildings. The detailed accounts of this conflagration have borne out the first estimate of the magnitude of the disaster. The public buildings destroyed are more than five and twenty, including the Post Office, the City Building, the Custom House, and four banks. Hardly any of the business premises have been saved. The offices, plant, and stock of six newspapers have been swept away. Private houses have not suffered to so large an extent as public buildings; but it is calculated that nearly half the ordinary dwellings have been burnt down, and half the population of the town has been rendered homeless. The fire broke out at half-past two in the afternoon of that Wednesday, and raged uninterruptedly throughout that afternoon and night, and was not finally mastered till the evening of Thursday. We read exciting accounts of the rapidity with which the flames spread; how, sweeping from street to street, they fastened on one of the wharves, which they enveloped in a few moments; then caught the masts of ship after ship lying alongside, till they formed a bridge of fire over an arm of the water; how they sped along rows of wooden houses and overthrew them “as if felled by a hurricane;” how the sparks lodged in the steeples of the churches, which burnt downwards from the top without possibility of aid; how the fire occasionally caught the two sides of a street simultaneously, and then a fearful race was run between the competing flames, until both sides



## THE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



RUINS OF MARKET-SQUARE.



RUINS IN KING-STREET.



VICTORIA HOTEL, OLD SCOTCH KIRK, MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, AND GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

of the street were destroyed. And we can imagine how, as the flames spread, the frightened people poured in ever increasing numbers out into the streets: bedding, chairs, tables, and furniture of all kinds were dragged from the burning houses and piled in the squares and open spaces; merchants were rushing to save their books at any rate, if their stores were past saving; bankers were endeavouring to rescue from the vaults and strong rooms of their doomed banks their boxes of specie and bundles of notes and bonds; while the saddest sight of all was found in the numbers of sick, aged, and infirm, who were hurried hither and thither by their anxious friends in the doubtful hope of finding a place of safety for them. It is difficult to imagine anything more terrible than the spectacle must have been during the night, with nearly half the population homeless and panic-stricken in the streets, and the fire still advancing and threatening to destroy the whole of the town. Happily, but few lives were lost; twenty seems to be the outside. But the loss of property was immense: it is estimated at 15,000,000 dols., of which hardly more than 5,000,000 dols. is covered by the various insurances. Many other cities of the Canadian Dominion, and of the United States, have raised large subscriptions for the relief of the destitute families. The London Mansion House Fund, for this benevolent object, amounts to £6250.

Our small Engraving is a plan of the southern parts of the city; and the portion destroyed by the fire is shown by a dark shading. The fire began at the north-west corner (upper left-hand corner of the Engraving) at York Point Slip, close to Mill-street. It spread over the wharves in that quarter, to the



PLAN SHOWING PART DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Market Slip, where it consumed much shipping, and the masts of the vessels carried the fire across the water to buildings on the south side. Water-street, Market-square, King-street, and Prince William-street were thus attacked, and were presently filled with devouring flames. A violent west wind drove the conflagration quite across that part of the city. In traversing Duke-street, past the Victoria Hotel, and in sweeping over Germain-street and Charlotte-street it destroyed a vast amount of property. The conflagration finally stopped on the shore of Courtenay Bay. The following are amongst the public buildings burnt:—Post Office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Custom House, Maritime Bank Building, in which are this bank and that of Montreal and Nova Scotia, School Trustees' office; Bank of Nova Scotia, new building; Academy of Music, in which was the Knights of Pythias' Hall; Victoria Hotel, Oddfellows' Hall, No. 1 Engine House; Orange Hall, King-street; Temperance Hall, King-street East; Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria School-House, Temple of Honour Hall, Barnes's Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, New Brunswick House, Bay-View Hotel, International Hotel, Wiggins's Orphan Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The churches burnt are Trinity, St. Andrew's, Methodist, on Germain-street; Baptist church, Germain-street; Christian church, Duke-street; St. James's Church, Leinster-street; Baptist church, the centenary church, St. Philip's, Carmarthen-street Mission Methodist church, Pitt-street Mission church, St. David's Church, Reformed Presbyterian church, and Sheffield-street Mission House.





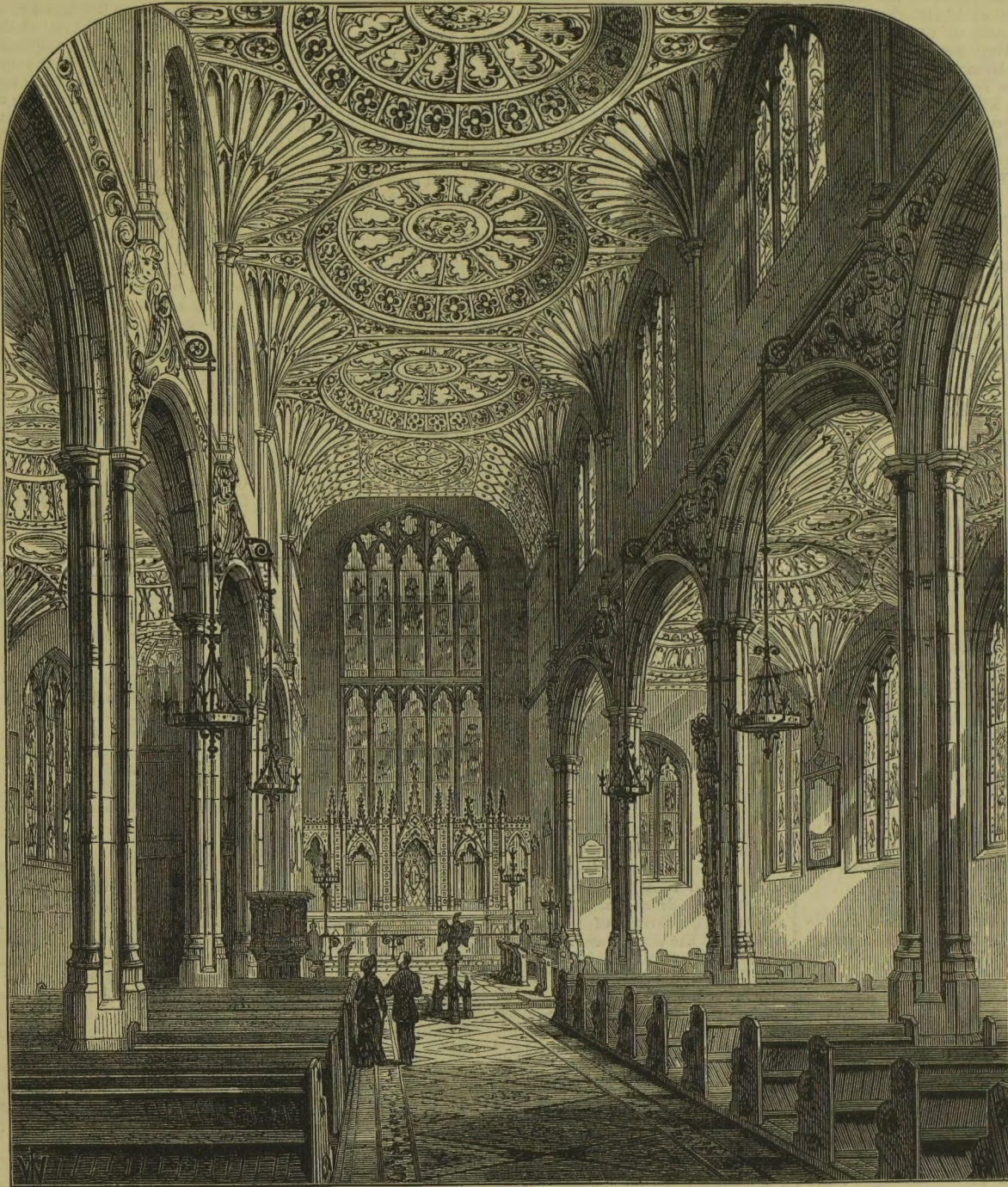
THE BOMBARDMENT AND EVACUATION OF NICOPOLIS.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ST. MARY ALDER-  
MARY CHURCH.

This church, which during more than sixteen months has been closed for repairs and renovation, was reopened on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were present, and a large body of the clergy. The sermon was preached by Bishop Claughton to a crowded congregation. The original building was erected by Sir Henry Keeble, grocer, and Lord Mayor, between 1510 and 1516. A large portion of the church was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. It was afterwards rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, being completed in 1682, at the expense of Henry Rogers. The general character of the building, as then restored, followed that of the former structure. At the recent union of the benefices of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook, with those of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, it was determined thoroughly to renovate the church, and to render it a more fitting place of Divine worship. Funds were obtained for this purpose, partly from the sale of St. Antholin's church and tower, and partly from the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle. Extensive and various works have been executed in this church. They include a general repair of the external stonework, the reopening of the windows in the north aisle, which had been blocked up after the Fire of London, the removal of the gallery and old internal fittings, the erection of a new oak glazed screen across the church at the west end, and of a stone reredos, the gift of the senior churchwarden of St. Antholin; the repaving of the church with tiles, with marble steps to the chancel; and the reglazing of the windows, principally with painted glass, which was presented by City Companies, by Mr. Joseph, acting churchwarden of St. Antholin, and by other donors. The refixing of the monuments from the church of St. Antholin in the ground story of the tower, is also to be noticed. The whole of the works have been carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Charles Innes, of Queen-street, City. Mr. Charles Fish, of Pimlico, was the contractor for the general work.

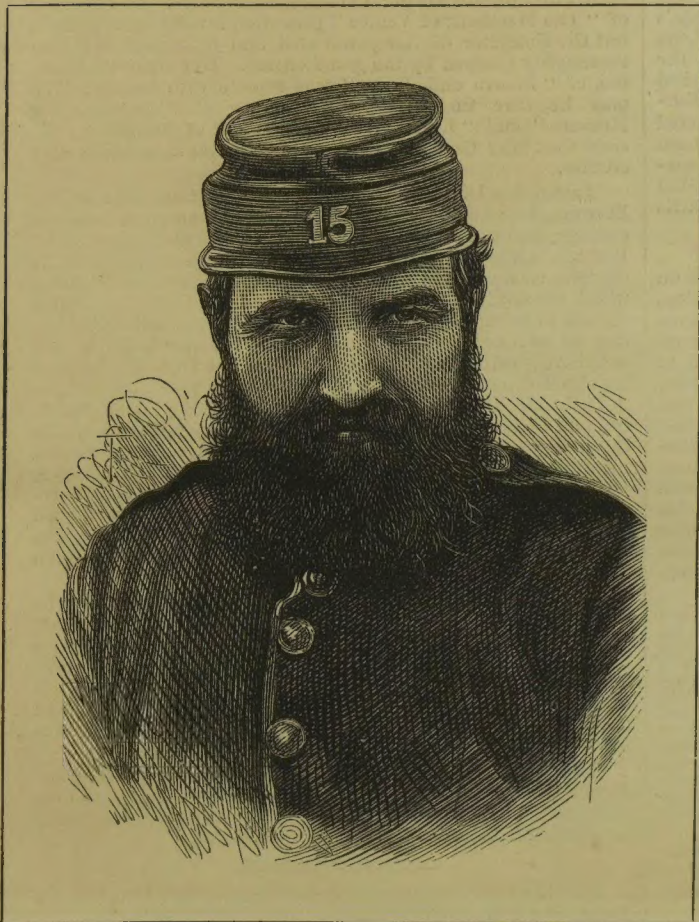


THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY ALDERMARY, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LATELY RESTORED.

## THE LATE MR. J. C. MARSHMAN.

This gentleman, whose great learning and his zealous labours for the benefit of the native population of India during half a century have often been acknowledged, died some days ago at his residence in London, nearly eighty-three years of age.

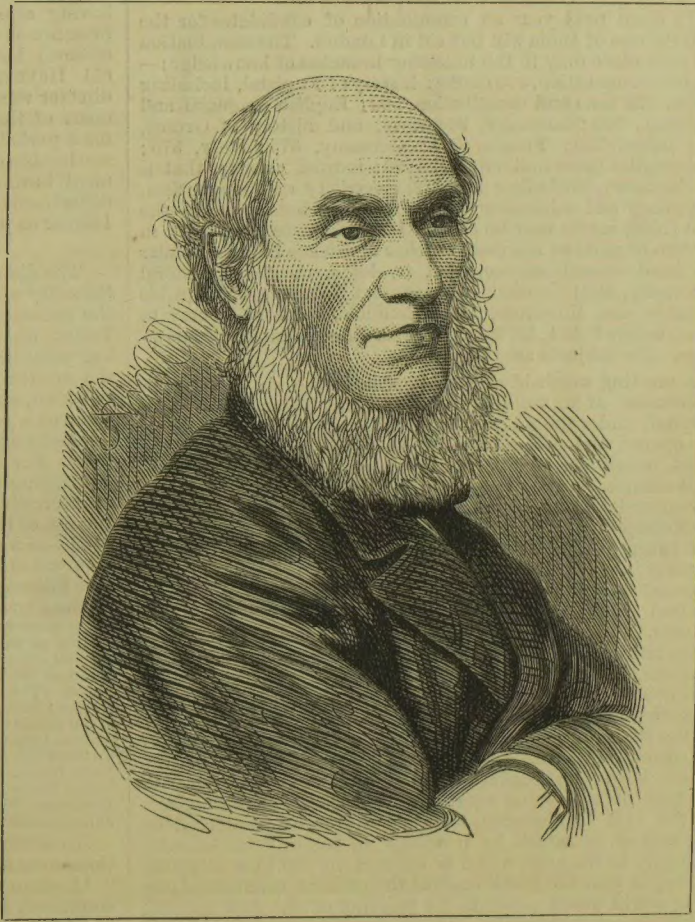
Mr. John Clark Marshman was the son of Dr. Marshman, a well-known Baptist Missionary at Serampore, in Bengal. He was educated there, and was very early introduced to the business management of religious missionary agencies in India; but soon turned his attention to secular works of social improvement in that country, and became an active journalist. He established the first newspaper in the Bengalee language, and the *Friend of India*, which was the first English weekly paper in India. He compiled a history of Bengal, and at a later period wrote the history of British India. He was also the author of a series of useful law-books for the Indian public. He held, during ten years, the laborious post of official translator, but spent the whole of its salary, with £30,000 of his private fortune, or the profits of his literary and business undertakings, in building and maintaining a College for the higher education of the natives. In 1852 he came home to live in England, but continued his researches, and produced several historical and biographical works of standard value. He was a candidate for a seat in Parliament at several elections, but did not succeed in that object. The affairs of the East India Railway Company still afforded him useful occupation. The order of the Star of India was conferred upon Mr. Marshman by Lord Lawrence as a recognition of his services to our Eastern Empire.

GEORGE JAMIESON, 15TH L.R.V.,  
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.THE WIMBLEDON  
RIFLE MEETING.

We give the portrait of the winner of the Queen's Prize, as stated in our last week's account of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The prize is £250, with the gold medal of the Association. The winner this year is Private G. Jamieson, of the 15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, who registered the score of 70 points, four less than secured the prize of 1876. Mr. Jamieson had not before distinguished himself by extraordinary work in either of the other matches in which he competed; and this victory was only achieved after a severe struggle with another Scotch marksman who had been making notable shooting at Wimbledon. The little fishing village of Portgordon, on the coast of Banffshire, and on the estate of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is the birthplace of Mr. Jamieson, and though he is a member of an English corps, his success may be considered as a triumph for Scotland; indeed, it was looked upon in that light by both the Scotch and English riflemen, who equally cheered him on his success. Mr. Jamieson, we read in a Scotch paper, joined a rifle corps as far back as 1861, the company whose uniform he first donned being the Fochabers, or 5th Elgin corps. Some time in the year 1862 he left his native village, and proceeded to Liverpool, where he has since been carrying on the work of a wright and cabinet-maker. He is to appearance a man of between forty and fifty, is thick set, and of medium size, and speaks the Banffshire dialect. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Byrne and Co., of Richmond. The champion marksman of this year went home to Liverpool on Monday, and was greeted by his comrades of the 15th Lancashire, and by a crowd of the townsfolk, with a great demonstration of popular favour.

The silver medal, with £60, for best shooting in the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize, was won by Corporal Betts, of the 1st

Norfolk. It may be as well here to recapitulate other successes. The Elcho Challenge Shield, competed for by the representative teams of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was carried off by the eight Irishmen. The Englishmen won a National Challenge Trophy, for shooting at shorter ranges. In the match between members of the two Houses

THE LATE MR. J. C. MARSHMAN,  
FOUNDER OF THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."



of Parliament, for the Vizianagram Cup, the Lords were the victors. The Ashburton Shield, for the youth of the different public schools, was won by the eight of Cheltenham School. The Spencer Cup was awarded to Lamb, of the same school. The St. George's Vase and Dragon Cup were won by Mr. C. Hyslop, of the 8th Ayrshire. Sir Henry Halford won the Whitworth prize. The Warwickshire Yeomanry obtained the Loyd-Lindsay prize for Mounted Riflemen; the Belgian Challenge Cup was taken by the first Notts' Rifles (Robin Hood's). The Duke of Cambridge's prize was won by Mr. Humphry, of the Cambridge University Corps. A sailor of H.M.S. Excellent, named Hampton, won the Army and Navy Challenge Cup, besides a prize for himself. Sergeant W. Paton, of the 1st Lanarkshire Corps, won the new challenge shield presented by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. This is a magnificent silver-gilt shield, wrought in high relief with the battles of Caesar, the subject being the "Triumph of Rome." In the centre is a female figure emblematical of Canada; round the shield, let into the border, are medallions enamelled with gold, bearing the arms of the seven provinces of Canada. It has been presented by the Canadian volunteers to be annually shot for by the British volunteers, and was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co. We mentioned last week that Sergeant Paton had made the highest aggregate score in shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize and other competitions.

The proceedings on Wimbledon-common were closed on Saturday by the presentation of the prizes, without any review of volunteer troops. A guard of honour of the London Scottish was drawn up at the dais, where the prizes were handed to the successful competitors by the Duke of Cambridge. As Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and as president of the National Rifle Association, the presence of his Royal Highness on this occasion was peculiarly appropriate, and the welcome he received from those present was unusually cordial. At the appointed hour, five o'clock, the presentation at once commenced without any preliminary ceremonies; and each winner as his name was called by Captain Mildmay, the secretary, stepped up to the dais to receive his prize. Those who had displayed any exceptional skill, or whose prizes were of particular importance, received a few words of compliment from his Royal Highness, and the usual hearty recognition from the crowd. An important feature in the proceedings was the presence of the Lord Chancellor, who in person, accompanied by Lord Wharncliffe and Lord Waldegrave, appeared to receive the handsome silver flagons, which are now the reward of victory in the Lords and Commons' match, and which till next year will be held by the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Upper House. At the conclusion of the ceremony his Royal Highness inspected the guard of honour, and then left the ground.

The 40th Middlesex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vincent, were officially inspected last Saturday evening by Colonel Riche, in Gray's Inn-square.

The Secretary of State for War having sanctioned the attendance of several thousands of Volunteers from different parts of the kingdom at the Camp of Exercise now formed at Aldershot, it has been decided that the troops shall begin to arrive to-day (Saturday), the stay in camp being restricted to not less than eight or more than sixteen days. As has been customary now for some years, the provisional battalion entrusted by the War Office to the command of Colonel Du Plat Taylor, Post Office Rifles, will be the first to put in an appearance, and it will be composed principally of his own corps, the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles, the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles, and a company of Lord Ranelagh's regiment, the South Middlesex, under the command of Captain Morse. This battalion will remain at Aldershot till Saturday, Aug. 4, on which day Colonel Vickers's (2nd London Rifles) provisional battalion, composed of detachments of his own and several other regiments, will arrive, and remain for eight days. Among the other metropolitan regiments sending detachments this year are the London Rifle Brigade, 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles, 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles, the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 10th Surrey (Bermondsey), &c. The Government defrays all the expenses of the volunteers while in camp, and, besides also paying the travelling expenses to and from it, makes an allowance to the regiment of ten shillings per man, independent of the grant for efficiency.

In April next year an examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India will be held in London. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—English composition, 500 marks; history of England, including that of the laws and constitution, 500; English language and literature, 500; language, literature, and history of Greece, 750; Rome, 750; France, 375; Germany, 375; Italy, 375; mathematics (pure and mixed), 1250; natural science, that is (1) chemistry, including heat, (2) electricity and magnetism, (3) geology and mineralogy, (4) zoology, (5) botany, 1000—the total (1000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head—moral science, that is, logic, mental and moral philosophy, 500; Sanskrit language and literature, 500; Arabic language and literature, 500. Candidates are at liberty to name, before Feb. 1, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Monday in furtherance of a building fund for the Metropolitan Free Hospital, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship opened the proceedings by moving the adoption of the report, from which it appeared that a special committee, acting in obedience to the views of the public meeting held in November last, had considered the question of a new site for the Metropolitan Free Hospital, the present building having been taken by a railway company, and has obtained a valuable property in Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate, upon which it is proposed to build a hospital containing not less than one hundred beds, together with large accommodation for out-patients. A sum of £10,000 was already in hand, and the committee now appealed for a further £20,000 to enable them to complete this important work. His Lordship, having forcibly advocated the claims of the Metropolitan Free Hospital on the sympathy and support of the City of London, concluded by moving the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by Cardinal Manning, who expressed his conviction that the present hospital accommodation of London is inadequate in the face of an annual mortality of 70,000. The hospitals are few and far between, being, however, supplemented by dispensaries, of which he is wholly in favour. He bore his testimony to the good which is effected by the Free Hospital, and hoped that the inhabitants of the greatest commercial city in the world would promote the building of the new hospital with their usual liberality. The resolution was carried unanimously, as were other resolutions, requesting the building committee to continue its labours, and pledging the meeting to subscribe to the fund.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

With the close of this establishment to-night (Saturday) the Italian Opera season of 1877 will come to an end.

The performances of the past (the final) week began on Monday with the benefit of Signor Tamberlik, who repeated his performance as Manrico, in "Il Trovatore," with the same effect as on a previous recent occasion. The cast included Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, Madame Trebelli as Azucena, and Signor Del Puente as the Count di Luna. On Tuesday Mdle. Etelka Gerster appeared as Gilda, in "Rigoletto," for the first time here, and achieved another success by her brilliant vocalisation, particularly in the aria, "Cara nome" (encored), and in the duet with Rigoletto in the Duke's palace. The cast included Madame Trebelli as Maddalena, Signor Del Puente as Rigoletto, Signor Talbo as the Duke, &c.

For Wednesday "Les Huguenots" was announced, for the benefit of Madame Christine Nilsson, the cast including that artist as Valentina, and other features, as before. On Thursday "I Puritani" was to be repeated; and on Friday (yesterday) "Faust," the closing night being appropriated to the benefit of Mdle. Gerster, who is to appear as Astrifiamante, in "Il Flauto Magico."

It was on April 28 that Mr. Mapleson opened the Haymarket opera-house, the building which replaced the theatre that was destroyed by fire in December, 1867. For several years previous and up to that date Mr. Mapleson had carried on operatic performances in the old theatre—occupying, in the mean time (as need scarcely be said), Drury-Lane Theatre, with the exception of his two-years' coalition with Mr. Gye, at the Royal Italian opera-house.

In a retrospect of Mr. Mapleson's season, first mention is due to the serious hindrance to the plans of the lessee caused by the lamentable illness of Mdle. Titiens. This great artist sang on the opening night as Norma, and afterwards as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and as Lucrezia, all the time, as she had been for years, suffering from that internal malady which would long before have incapacitated anyone endowed with less resolute energy, enduring power, and goodwill than were possessed by her. Recent accounts report very favourably of Mdle. Titiens's progress towards recovery, and it may now be hoped that she will, in time, be able to resume her professional career.

As we remarked in our notice of the opening night, it was a matter of great interest to find Mr. Mapleson located on the very ground he had formerly occupied for some years.

Absolute novelty has not been forthcoming, nor could this be expected—the promised production of "Armida," having been rendered impossible by the illness of Mdle. Titiens, who alone could have realised the musical and dramatic requirements of such a character as that of the heroine of Gluck's opera. The revival of Cherubini's "Medea," too, was prevented by the same cause.

Madame Christine Nilsson, who made her début during Mr. Mapleson's lesseeship of the former theatre, in 1867, and has been a powerful attraction in the Drury-Lane performances, repeated several of her well-known representations—those of Margherita in "Faust," Violetta in "La Traviata," Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Desdemona in "Otello," Leonora in "Il Trovatore," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni," and Valentina in "Les Huguenots."

Several new appearances have been made, that of Mdle. Etelka Gerster having been especially successful. This excellent artist made her début, on June 23, as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and in repetitions of that character, of Lucia, of Elvira in "I Puritani," and as Gilda in "Rigoletto;" she has established herself here as a prima donna of the first class. Mdle. Chiomi also appeared with much success, as did Mdle. Carolina Salla, whom indisposition hindered from following up her career here. Signor Talbo was favourably received, as was Signor Carrion in secondary parts.

The first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre of Signor Tamberlik was a feature of the season, during which many other more or less well-known artists appeared, including Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, and Lablache, Mdles. Alwina Valleria, Milla Rodani, Elena Varesi, Filomena, and Robiati; Signori Fancelli, Rinaldini, Grazzi, Gillandi, Herr Wachtel, M. Faure, Signori Galassi, Rota, Del Puente, Brocolini, Foli, and Herr Rokitsansky, who have contributed to the general efficiency of the performances.

The excellence of the band, with M. Sainton as leading and solo violinist, has again been a special feature; the chorus having also been generally efficient—Sir Michael Costa's presence as conductor (as during Mr. Mapleson's Drury Lane seasons) having offered another link of association with the old Haymarket opera-house, where the eminent musical director was engaged for some years previous to the establishment of the Royal Italian opera-house, at which he officiated for a period. Mr. Willing's co-operation as organist has been serviceable on various occasions; Mr. Stirling's stage management having been worthy of his reputation; and the ballet department has been well sustained, with Madame Kattie Lanner as principal dancer.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The distribution of prizes to the students took place on Saturday afternoon, in the concert-room of the institution, the presentations having been made by Madame Sainton-Dolby, who, in addressing the recipients, dwelt strongly on her pleasurable recollection of her own studies as a pupil of the Academy. Professor G. A. Macfarren also made an address, in which, among other things, he stated that the Academy had received a second gift of 100 guineas from the Goldsmiths' Company and 50 guineas from the Merchant Taylors' Company. Further, that Messrs. Broadwood had given 200 guineas; and among the list of donations was a gift of a bookcase, with an interesting collection of literary works of the best authors, for the use of the students, which had been given by Mr. Charles Mudie as a memorial to his brother, the late Mr. T. M. Mudie, who was one of the earliest students of the Royal Academy. The following is a list of the principal prizes:—

Lucas Silver Medal—For the composition of the first movement of a string quartet: Richard Harry Löhr. Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal—For the singing of pieces selected by the committee: James Sauvage. Sterndale Bennett Prize (purse of ten guineas)—For the playing of a composition by Professor Sir William Sterndale Bennett, selected by the committee: Nancy Evans. The Llewellyn Thomas Gold Medal—For declamatory English singing: Ellen Orridge. The Christine Nilsson Prizes (purses of twenty and of ten guineas)—For the first and second best singing respectively of pieces selected by the committee: Mary Davies, Marian Williams. Silver Medals—To those who have already received bronze medals: Singing—Amy Aylward, Kate Brand, Annie Butterworth, Ellen Orridge, Hannah Turner; piano-forte—Fanny Boxell, Jane Burrough, Fanny Ellis, Minnie Elwell, Alice Heathcote, Kate Lyons, Jessie Percival, and Isabel Thurgood; violin—Julia de Nolte.

In addition to these, certificates of merit and commendations were awarded to many of the students.

A short selection of music was performed during the day, conducted by Mr. Walter Macfarren.

We drew special attention last week to the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, which took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The afternoon concert included familiar performances by

Mesdames Nilsson, Trebelli, and Marie Roze; Mdles. Valleria and Macvitz; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signori Tamberlik and Rota, M. Faure, Herr Rokitsansky, and Signor Foli. Herr Remenyi contributed a brilliant violin solo. Mr. Manns conducted. In the evening a compressed version of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given in the opera theatre (conducted by Signor Li Calsi), Madame Trebelli having been the Rosina and Signor Del Puente the Figaro; the cast in other respects having also been similar to that of recent performances at Her Majesty's Theatre. A ballet and the fourth act of "Rigoletto" concluded the musical performances. There was a very large attendance, and the result, it is to be hoped, will be beneficial to the lessee of the Haymarket Opera.

The ten performances of operas in English by the Rose Hersée Opera Company begin next Saturday (Aug. 4) at the Crystal Palace, and are to be continued until Aug. 25 inclusive. The following is the repertoire from which selection will be made, those operas distinguished by an asterisk not having before been given at Sydenham:—

*Marriage of Figaro ...	Mozart.	*Bride of Venice ...	Benedict.
Don Giovanni ...	Mozart.	Lily of Killarney ...	Benedict.
*Don Pasquale ...	Donizetti.	Rose of Castile ...	Balfie.
Dinorah ...	Meyerbeer.	Bohemian Girl ...	Balfie.
La Sonnambula ...	Bellini.	Maritana ...	Wallace.
Robin Hood ...	Macfarren.	Il Trovatore ...	Verdi.
Lurline ...	Wallace.	*The Mountain Sylph ...	Barnett.

The names of the artists engaged are as follow:—Mesdames Rose Hersée, Arabella Smyth, and Cave-Ashton; Misses Lucy Franklein, Bessie Palmer, and Florence St. John; MM. George Perren, Nordblom, Pearson, Frederick Wood, E. Cotte, M. de Solla, Parkinson, F. H. Celli, R. Temple, Lithgow James, Pyatt, Arthur Howell, and Signor Campobello. Mr. Sidney Naylor is to be the conductor.

Sir J. Benedict's opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was announced for performance at the Alexandra Palace on Thursday afternoon; with Madame Cave Ashton as Eily. The evening promenade concert was to include recitals from Weber's "Der Freischütz" and "Euryanthe."

It will be remembered that the works at the New National Opera House were suspended a few months ago, and have since that period been at a stand, after an expenditure of about £60,000 on the building so far as it has at present proceeded. The *Times*, however, understands that the works will be actively resumed in the course of next week, and that, in accordance with an undertaking entered into by Mr. Mapleson and the proprietors with the Metropolitan Board of Works, the building will be covered in and internally finished by Lady Day next.

## THEATRES.

The want of novelty at the few houses which yet remain open is supplied with certain attempts at private speculation, which it is hoped by the parties interested may succeed in attracting some casual attention, in the absence of regular theatrical business. Mr. Ryder has introduced at the Globe a pupil to notice in the part of Portia. The lady's name is Miss Louise Denman, and she manifests so much ability that she merits public encouragement. At present she is crude and hasty in her delivery, but she has undoubtedly a degree of enthusiasm which is of the best promise. We had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Ryder in Shylock on the occasion, and are happy to characterise it as a powerful effort.

We are glad to find that Miss Glyn's experiment of giving readings at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, has been fairly responded to. That first-class Shakespearean artists, male and female, should fail to find a fitting stage for the exhibition of their talents, is one of the faults of the time that need correction. Much as Miss Glyn's readings may be admired, her acting of the characters would be still more satisfactory. We all remember her performance of Cleopatra, a part of transcendent difficulty, in which she has excelled all other actresses. Her conception of Antony was first rate; and, in fact, every part in the play received its due share of care, down to even that of the poor clown who brings to her the asp intended to take her life. This little sketch is a study of itself. Scarcely inferior proved "Macbeth" on the succeeding Friday—the weird element making itself prominently felt. The superstitious Thane and his ambitious wife were superbly delineated, and nothing could exceed the pathos of the great Macduff scene. Miss Glyn's reading of "Hamlet" is a remarkable effort, and reveals in her a mine of metaphysical thought, and a mind kindred to that of the Danish Prince and that of his great creator, Shakspeare. The reading of "The Merchant of Venice" presented fewer salient points; but the character of the persecuted and malignant Jew was thoroughly grasped by the great actress. Her representation, too, of "Romeo and Juliet" was replete with beauty. We may be sure that her interpretations of "Measure for Measure" and "King John" will be full of interest. We trust that Miss Glyn will be solicited to repeat these instructive studies.

Among the lecturers of the week the most eminent is Mr. Barnum, who has appeared at the Aquarium on more than one evening, and not only amused but instructed his hearers. Mr. Barnum is a great humourist, and secures his laugh when he chooses, relates an anecdote and suggests ludicrous associations which are not likely to be forgotten, and gives practical advice certain to bring benefit to those who wisely follow the precepts that he so luminously recommends. His theme is large and extensively utilitarian, as may be gathered from the title of his clever discourse—namely, "The World; and How to Live in It." Mr. Barnum deals in satire and sarcasm, as well as in fun and broad jesting; and in all makes an impression which the judicious hearer will cherish for future use and improvement. Among the matters that he commends is proper, judicious, and adequate advertising by those who have anything to dispose of; but he is cautious lest the advice should be abused. Only the good article will repay the expense of a costly process; all attempts at imposition necessarily involve a material loss.

In connection, likewise, with the Aquarium, it may be profitably mentioned that Miss Virginia Blackwood has appeared as Nell and the Marchioness in an adaptation of Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," entitled "Little Nelly." At this season of the year it may be difficult to get a fair hearing for such a performance, but it may at least be truly stated that it deserves support. The piece is fairly enacted, and is illustrated with some new scenery and effects.

The Mohawk Minstrels announce the annual benefit at the Agricultural Hall of Mr. R. G. Thomas, the manager, to take place next Tuesday, when they state that the programme will be selected from the finest old negro-melodies.

The Lord Mayor entertained the Corporation of the Trinity House at a dinner in the Mansion House last Tuesday.

Miss Glennie's Home for Motherless Girls has been removed from Margate to Shabourne, in Berkshire, where a public-house has been converted into a suitable building for the orphanage, which was formally opened on Saturday.



## CHESSE.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Lord Hartington, in presiding at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which took place at Greenwich last Saturday evening, paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman. He glanced at the work necessary to be done in order to accomplish the main object of the club, which was to defend at home and extend abroad the principles which lie at the root of those measures of which Mr. Cobden was the eloquent advocate—those measures and principles in the truth of which he firmly believed, and which he devoted the greatest and best part of his life in advocating and carrying into effect, and expressed a thorough conviction in the triumph of the principles which they advocated. The other speakers included Mr. Forster, M.P., M. Léon Say, Sir Louis Mallet, Professor Atkinson, from the United States, Mr. Hay, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. The speeches declared unflinching attachment to the principles of free trade and economic reform.



## NEW MUSIC.

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